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MONDAY SPORTS
MANSELL WINS TITLE
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UN Convoy Trapped After Taking Aid to Bosnian City

Mines Block Road Back After It Gets Through To Gorazde With Food

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The first UN relief convoy to reach Gorazde, besieged for four months, was blocked by land mines while trying to return here Sunday.

United Nations officials said the Ukrainian drivers, protected by French armored vehicles, would have to spend another night trapped in eastern Bosnia.

Artillery battles raged in and around Sarajevo overnight, Bosnian radio reported, while Belgrade television described artillery and infantry fighting in a dozen towns of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In Geneva, Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the Gorazde relief convoy was suffering "a few logistical problems."

French experts in explosives were sent to help the eight-truck convoy, she added.

But the convoy was successful, Miss Foa said, in delivering 46 tons of food to Gorazde, which has been under Serbian siege since April. More convoys will be sent this week to other cities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, she said.

The Serbs were said to have mined a bridge along the Gorazde-Sarajevo road. *(AP, AFP)*

Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times reported from Zagreb, Croatia:

Serbs permitted the UN convoy to reach Gorazde in an operation that underscored the limits of the UN resolution adopted last week.

As fighting continued around Gorazde, eight truckloads of food and medicine were delivered to the city, said Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees.

The actions Saturday by the troops surrounding Gorazde suggest that the Serbs are pursuing a two-track strategy in the war, continuing to capture territory while allowing food to reach civilians in the handful of Muslim cities and towns still resisting their control.

The wording of the UN resolution authorizing the use of force to protect shipments of food and medicine allows Serbian forces to avert a confrontation with the UN by permitting convoys to roll unimpeded through Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On Thursday, the UN Security Council authorized the use of force in the conflict, but only

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Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

A mother and son resting Sunday in a crowded Sarajevo hospital, which has daily been the target of mortar shells and rockets.

Behind Serbs' Camps, a Guiding Hand

By Stephen Engelberg and Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The first images of emaciated men peering through barbed wire in Serbian detention centers in Bosnia-Herzegovina riveted the world's attention.

Since then, a clearer picture has begun to emerge of the scope of the camps, their conditions and the role they play in Serbian strategy.

Interviews with officials of international relief agencies and dozens of Bosnians — some of them still held in a camp, others now refugees in Croatia — established these major points about a conflict that has created Europe's worst refugee crisis since World War II:

● Conditions at the detention camps were described as brutal, but there is little evidence as yet that the Serbs were using the camps to carry out a policy of mass killing. Witnesses said repeatedly that death was usually more of a random event, resulting from beatings by drunken guards, illness and revenge shootings by Serbian irregulars whose friends had died in combat elsewhere.

● The camps were only one of the instruments of terror, and by no means the most deadly, in the Serbs' arsenal of "ethnic cleansing" — a campaign to drive Muslims and Croats from large swaths of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

● The Serbian efforts gathered momentum in mid-May, after Western aid workers and journalists were driven out of most of Bosnia by a series of lethal premeditated attacks. The "ethnic cleansing" operations were largely complete by early July, when aid workers returned to the area.

● The existence of the detention centers, and the possibility that massacres were taking place within them, was made known to Western governments and aid agencies at least a month before the first extensive press report on the subject appeared in the newspaper Newsday on Aug. 2.

It was only after that report, and the first television broadcasts of scenes from the camps several days later that President George Bush announced he had ordered U.S. intelligence to use "every asset available" to investigate the camps.

The interviews have shed little light on the assertions of the combatants themselves, which are wildly divergent. The Serbian forces who control 70 percent of the country say, for example, that they are holding no more than 8,000 prisoners in a handful of camps. Their Bosnian foes say that the number is 105,000 people in 94 locations.

Bosnia estimates that 17,000 have perished in the camps. Refugee interviews, representing

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Bush Denies Politics Is Leading Him to a Showdown With Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Sunday that he would not be influenced by political pressures in forcing Iraq to comply with UN cease-fire terms and he denied that he was attempting to provoke a confrontation with Baghdad.

He characterized reports of possible imminent action as "a clear breach of security.

"I totally deny that we're trying to pick a fight for political purposes," said Mr. Bush, who was clearly angry at what he considered sensitive news leaks. He declined to say whether any U.S.-led strike at Iraq was imminent.

The New York Times on Sunday had said the United States could provoke a confrontation with Iraq as early as Monday and quoted some officials as saying a decision to bomb Iraq would be linked with Mr. Bush's fortunes in the Republican convention that starts Monday.

"From now on some will accuse us of political opportunism for every move that I make," the president said in an impromptu news conference as he returned to the White House from the presidential retreat, Camp David.

"That's unfortunate, but it's not going to deter me from doing what is right regardless of the political fallout," he said. "There will be no politics, and I will do what is right for the United States and in this case for the rest of the world."

Any suggestion to the contrary, he added, was "ugly and uncalled for."

Mr. Bush said Iraq must comply with UN resolutions that give the UN access to Iraqi facilities.

"The United States has plans to be sure that Saddam Husein does what he is supposed to do," Mr. Bush said.

The Times report said Mr. Bush wanted to provoke the confrontation to give himself a political boost during the Republican National Convention in Houston — a charge angrily rejected by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney as "goofy" and "totally irresponsible."

Reports of planning for military action were not denied, and elements of the Times report were confirmed from sources quoted by news agencies and others. Administration officials said a series of escalating moves would be unleashed against Iraq, including military action, if Mr. Saddam refuses access to UN weapons inspectors early this week.

Governor Bill Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos, declined to

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U.S. Officials Say Allies Want Confrontation Over Inspections

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — The United States and its allies have decided to provoke a confrontation with Iraq on Monday morning over the right to inspect Baghdad's most closely guarded ministry buildings, according to American officials familiar with administration planning.

The plan could lead to renewed bombing in Baghdad in coming days and the evacuation of United Nations personnel in Iraq.

Some U.S. government officials said that the timing appeared calculated to give President George Bush a boost during the Republican National Convention, which begins Monday, and could damage the credibility of the UN, which is carrying out weapons inspections in the name of the 15-member Security Council.

After a series of interagency meetings in Washington last week, and consultations with British, French and UN officials, Mr. Bush and his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, approved a plan on Thursday calling for UN inspectors now in Baghdad to demand access to the Ministry of Military Industrialization, government officials said.

This ministry, which was not bombed during the Gulf War, supervised Iraq's once-secret program to develop weapons of mass destruction under the management of President Saddam Hussein's son-in-law, Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel Hassan.

If Iraqi officials bar inspectors from the building, as they have threatened to do to protect Iraqi national security and sovereignty, U.S. carrier-based aircraft would bomb the building in short order, the officials said, in a demonstration of American resolve that would have an inescapable impact on the political gathering here.

The action would not necessarily end there. After an attack on the Military Industrializa-

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Alexander Joe/Agence France-Presse

A Call for Peace Now in Hungry Mozambique

A mother and son in northern Mozambique, part of a mass migration fleeing drought and civil war. In Maputo, President Joaquim Chissano urged rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement to cease fighting now rather than wait until the truce signing date, Oct. 1. "I cannot understand the continued fighting after what we agreed in Rome," he said.

Republicans Worry They've Lost Flair

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — When Republicans gathered in Detroit 12 years ago to nominate Ronald Reagan for president, they were a party on the move. Ebullient, optimistic, audacious, they gleefully heaped scorn on President Jimmy Carter, shamelessly stole Democratic symbols and began to talk about the possibility of a realignment in American politics.

But on Monday, as the Republicans open their convention in Houston, the contrast with 1980 could not be more vivid. The party assembles to renominate President George Bush in an anxious mood.

Mr. Bush has fallen farther faster in approval ratings (from 90 percent to 33 percent) than any president in modern history, while the Democrats bolted from their convention last month with unexpected unity and confidence. Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, has a lead of 18 to 25 percentage points over the president.

The Republicans assemble in Houston facing an agonizing self-appraisal: After a dozen years in control of the White House, they must answer whether they have lost their vitality or political appeal.

Given the hothouse political climate of midsummer, it would be foolish to write off the Republicans' chances, and most Republi-

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The president spices up his campaign with hints of a tax cut.

Republican strategists plan to redefine their candidate, and their tactics, too.

can officials dismiss suggestions that they have run out of energy or ideas. They argue that history and worldwide trends are moving in their direction, that they have the more dramatic domestic agenda.

But they are far from a confident band. "The state of the party is not very good at this point in time," said Linda DiVall, a Republican poll taker. "There's a real sense of nervousness at all levels. The clear objective of this convention has to be a surge of energy and enthusiasm for the task at hand."

Under the surface of the convention is a question that may not fully be answered until 1996: What kind of party will the Republicans become?

There are plenty of competing visions: A return to pure Reaganism on economic and social issues; aggressive fiscal conservatism combined with more liberal views on social issues; more moderate economic policies and a mixed appeal on social issues; or some new hybrid for the 1990s. All of these viewpoints will have advocates in Houston, although the goal of the convention will be to point out differences with Democrats, not among themselves.

With the Democrats running their most aggressive campaign in years, few Republicans underestimate the difficulty of the fight

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The Remaking of the President, 1992

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — His aides sometimes see it around his eyes, a weariness that was not there before.

The president who seemed to grow younger and bouncier during the first years of his administration has faced health problems and staff problems and political problems, and he has finally felt the weight of the office he once wore so lightly.

When George Bush put his old Texas pal, James A. Baker 3d, in charge of the future last week, he recovered some of his gleam — at least momentarily.

He laughingly defended himself to his spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, for wearing white socks to a press conference with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel. He returned to favorite rituals, poking fun at his straight man, Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, and trading spicy jokes with Mr. Baker.

Yet when he came into a White House senior staff meeting to make the announcement that Mr. Baker would again be his political alter ego, Mr. Bush, 68, looked more somber than excited.

The politician who hates handlers had stumbled so badly that he had to give himself up to handlers for another major resynthesizing job. He is, in many ways, right back where he was four years ago.

He must give the speech of his life at the Republican convention. He must defend his choice of Dan Quayle as vice president. He must try to win over suspicious conservatives with the help of a prime-time blessing from Ronald Reagan. He had to plead with Mr. Baker, again, to rescue a chaotic campaign. And he has to begin explaining all over again who he is, what he stands for and where he wants to take the country.

Now comes the test. Is the problem that the president has not been getting out an effective message, as loyalists maintain? Or is the problem the reality of his record, as Bill Clinton's strategists contend?

His new masterminds will try to make the public forget the large chunks of the Bush presidency that were static, muddled and inconsistent. Instead, they will once again portray him as a man with iron principles, staunch ideology and a coherent framework for governing the country.

Everyone knows it will not be easy.

"George is kind of like Houdini at this point," said the president's brother Jonathan, an investment banker who has come to the

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When Medical Technology Faces Surgery of Its Own

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A few months ago, Dr. Steven Nissen, a cardiologist at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, was called in to consult in the puzzling case of a 44-year-old woman.

Her chest felt tight at times, but she did not have the pain that signals the clogged arteries of heart disease. Hospitalized several times for the discomfort, she was discharged each time when tests showed nothing wrong.

Then Dr. Nissen had an idea: a new, little-used test called intravascular ultrasound that would let him see inside the woman's arteries. Like something out of the film "Fantastic Voyage," the test involves threading through the blood vessels a catheter with the equivalent of a movie camera at the tip.

"We put the probe in there," he recalled, "and sure enough, there was soft cholesterol-laden plaque all up and down the artery," indicating serious clogging.

The other doctors in the room, who had been ready to send the woman home with no treatment, were shocked.

They prescribed two powerful cholesterol-lowering drugs and a strict low-fat diet to try to induce the plaque to regress. The hope is to prevent a disabling or fatal heart attack, keep the woman at work and eliminate enormous bills.

Intravascular ultrasound "could be the most important change in the way we evaluate patients with coronary disease in the last 30 years," said Dr. Jeffrey Isner, chief of cardiovascular research at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston.

Other cardiologists agree. They say it shows the inside of a patient's blood vessels with detail so fine, and images so pure, that the only thing comparable is to split open the blood vessels at autopsy and look at them.

But development and use of the new device has languished, doctors and manufacturers say, falling victim to the nation's struggle to control medical costs. The bill for each intravascular ultrasound is expected to be several thousand dollars.

Insurance companies are beginning to refuse to pay for such expensive tests and treatments unless it can be proved with clinical data that they are more effective for a particular class of patient than are the existing methods.

And their costs must be justified, by improvement in the patient and also sometimes by elimination of the need for other costly treatments.

The catch, cardiologists and manufacturers say, is that the only way to prove that intravascular ultrasound is clinically and cost effective is to use it a lot. And the only way that will happen is if insurers pay for it.

Health experts say that the story of intravascular ultrasound illustrates a growing obstacle to the development of medical technology.

For years, the country has relied on health insurance to pay for the diffusion of new technologies that saved or improved lives and, oh, by the way, turned a pretty profit for doctors, hospitals and medical-equipment manufacturers and the investors who financed them.

When that source is cut off, there seems nowhere else to turn.

The problem, many experts say, is that in the name of cost containment Americans may be slowing progress toward medical advances — even ones that might ultimately save on health costs by detecting disease at an early stage.

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Kiosk

Price Wins PGA Championship

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — Nick Price of Zimbabwe won the Professional Golfers Association tournament Sunday for the first major title of his career.

Price shot a one-under-par 70 in the final round for a three-stroke victory.

Jim Gallagher, John Cook, Gene Sauers and Nick Faldo tied for second at 281. Gallagher and Cook both shot 71 on Sunday. Sauers had a 75 and Faldo closed with a rush at 67.

Jeff Maggert played the last five holes four over par and fell back to 282 after a closing 74 that included 40 over the back nine.

Dan Forsman and lefty Russ Cochran, tied at 283, were the only others under par for the tournament.

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General News

'Dream Team' encore? NBA chief touts world basketball. Monday Q&A. Page 2.

John Sirica, the Watergate judge, dies at 88. Page 2.

A year after the coup, some in Moscow are having second thoughts. Page 5.

Business/Finance

China gave broad autonomy to CITIC, its main overseas investment company. Page 7.

Tax-cut prospects worry U.S. bond investors. Page 9.

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'Dream Team' Encore? NBA Chief's World Basketball Spin

Will there ever be another Dream Team like the U.S. basketball team in the Barcelona Olympics? Commissioner David Stern of the National Basketball Association discussed prospects for the sport with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The American basketball players were among the undisputed stars of the Barcelona Olympics. What are you going to do for an encore?

A. The winner was basketball. The reason that the International Basketball Federation, FIBA, invited us to the Olympics was to improve all teams and to elevate the status of the sport. And that was achieved.

And as basketball increases its popularity on a global basis all elements of the sport will do better. More kids will play. More leagues around the world will do well. Olympic competition will be enhanced. The world championships will become another important event. I think ultimately rivaling the World Cup of soccer. And so I think the encore is to continue to grow the sport.

Q. But given your phenomenal success a lot of people do not understand your reluctance to move into Europe and other parts of the world. Is this a question of logistics or marketing strategy? Or do you think the NBA can only work in America?

A. None of the above. We think that the way to expand the sport overall is to

MONDAY Q&A

be part of the international basketball community and to work within it. I do not think it is a friendly act to say that the manifest destiny of the NBA is to plant its franchise and flags elsewhere. Rather than focusing on growing the NBA pie, we think it would be more constructive to grow the entire basketball pie.

Q. What you are describing seems analogous to soccer organization.

A. That's correct. The concept that the best players in the world play in leagues, but return to compete for their countries in international competitions such as the Olympics or the world championships, is a soccer model. Ultimately, the McDonald's Open, which we have every other year, will become the world championship of club competition.

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Q. Leroy Walker, the likely head of the U.S. Olympic Committee for the Atlanta games, is saying there will never again be an all-professional U.S. team at the Olympics. Now if this came to pass would you want to risk the prestige of the NBA on a possibly watered-down team?

A. We have gotten where we are by avoiding the hypothetical and really working very hard to make things work. So I would like to leave 1996 alone.

By the way, the team that went to the Olympics was not sent by the NBA. It was sent by USA Basketball, which is our federation. [The Olympic committee chairman, Juan Antonio] Samaranch said all there was to be said at his press conference in Barcelona. He thanked the United States for sending the strongest team, because the Olympics are about the world's best playing each other.

Q. Do you think we will ever again see the likes of the Dream Team?

A. We will see great athletes and professionals participating. We may even see teams that are better. But the confluence of events that brought us the Dream Team — the fact that Larry Bird and Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan were all able to take the court at the same time with such a gifted galaxy of stars — created a moment in time that is unlikely to be repeated.

Q. The team seemed greater than the sum of its parts. So what was the magic that made it work?

A. To some degree your question contains the answer. It was magic. But all the players prided themselves on being team players.

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Q. I suppose the downside is that the players were sometimes accused of elitism and putting brand names first. Did that hurt you?

A. Let me think of a diplomatic response. People were looking for some controversial things to write and the issues were overly magnified. Elite athletes have stayed out of the village for many Olympics. When our players went to the village as we said they would do, they were literally mobbed.

With respect to Nike and Reebok, both companies were always prepared to do what was right and our players always planned to wear the uniforms. It just got into some macho posturing which was properly resolved.

Q. Not everyone can watch NBA basketball on television. Do you have plans to expand coverage?

A. Well, somewhere close to 100 countries will see the NBA game of the week. But there is no sense in forcing the game on an audience which is not going to watch it. We are, however, going to continue to have an NBA presence on a global basis. We are continually working on the licensing of NBA products, the promotion of NBA on television, the handling of events like clinics, and the McDonald's Open.

John Sirica Dies, Watergate Judge

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John J. Sirica, 88, the federal judge whose pursuit of the facts in the Watergate break-in ultimately brought down the presidency of Richard Nixon, died Friday of cardiac arrest at Georgetown University Medical Center.

After the case that made him the country's best-known judge, he retired on Sept. 28, 1986. His career had spanned 60 years, half as a lawyer and half as a judge.

Some found Judge Sirica an unlikely hero — a solid but plain-spoken scholar; a successful but not dazzling lawyer; a dabbler in Republican politics; a "hanging judge" in criminal cases; a man who wore dark blue blazers and gray slacks; a man who spoke in clichés.

For the first 68 years of his life, few outside of Washington knew his name. But Judge Sirica indisputably became a true American folk hero.

He was "the Watergate judge" who pressed for the names of those responsible for the June 17, 1972, burglary of the Democratic National Headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex, and thus helped crack open the cover-up.

He presided over the first trial of the Watergate burglars, repeatedly expressing his disbelief at the testimony and saying that the government should dig harder. When it was over, James W. McCord, one of the burglars, sent him a letter saying that perjury had been committed at the trial and that higher-ups were involved.

Judge Sirica ordered Mr. Nixon to turn over his tape recordings to the House Judiciary Committee, which was considering impeaching the president. He presided over the trial of chief Nixon aides.

Judge Sirica ordered that a grand jury's report on Mr. Nixon be sent to the House inquiry. He demanded loudly, angrily and repeatedly, through more than two years of trials and hearings, that he and the nation be told "the truth."

Civil libertarians and conservatives alike attacked some of Judge Sirica's methods — his questioning of witnesses, for instance, and his threats of heavy sentences to defendants who refused to cooperate with Watergate investigators. The two times that he ordered Mr. Nixon to turn over tapes — first for tapes of nine conversations, then for tapes of 64 — the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed. The second time, the president took the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which affirmed the judge's ruling: The president was subject to the orders of the high court.

Time magazine named Judge Sirica its man of the year for 1973.

He was appointed to the federal bench by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1957; in 1971, by virtue of seniority, he became chief judge of his court and could thus assign himself cases. When the Watergate burglary case came to court, he exercised his option.

He later said he did so partly because he felt that if he, a Republican, handled the case fairly and effectively, there could be no question of political partisanship.

During Watergate, Judge Sirica often was stern and somewhat pro-prosecution. But he was already known for sentencing defendants to long terms.

"A defendant is entitled to a fair trial, but they can't get a perfect trial," he remarked. "There's no such thing as a perfect trial."

John Joseph Sirica was born March 19, 1904, in Waterbury, Connecticut. His father, who had emigrated from a village near Naples in 1887, was a barber. His mother ran a grocery store. It was, the judge later said "an uphill fight against poverty."

At 17, he enrolled in George Washington University Law School. He found, he said, "everything was over his head," and after a month, dropped out. He learned boxing at the local YMCA.

He enrolled in law school again, this time at Georgetown. He finished in 1926, took the bar exam and went to Miami to rejoin his family. But he came back to Washington and set up a law office. From 1930 to 1934 he was an assistant U.S. attorney, but then he returned to private practice.

He became increasingly involved in politics — he gave speeches supporting local Republican candidates and eventually working in five national campaigns.

Then came a stint on a congressional committee staff, after which he joined the Washington firm of Hogan & Hartson, becoming its chief trial lawyer.

Viscountess Rothermere, 63, the socialite wife of Viscount Rothermere, chairman of the Daily Mail newspaper, died of undisclosed causes Wednesday in southern France.

Hope Yandell Hanes, 86, who bred and raced champion horses, died of multiple ailments Thursday in Millbrook, New York. She was also a patron of the New York Metropolitan Opera and was an amateur painter, sculptor and writer.

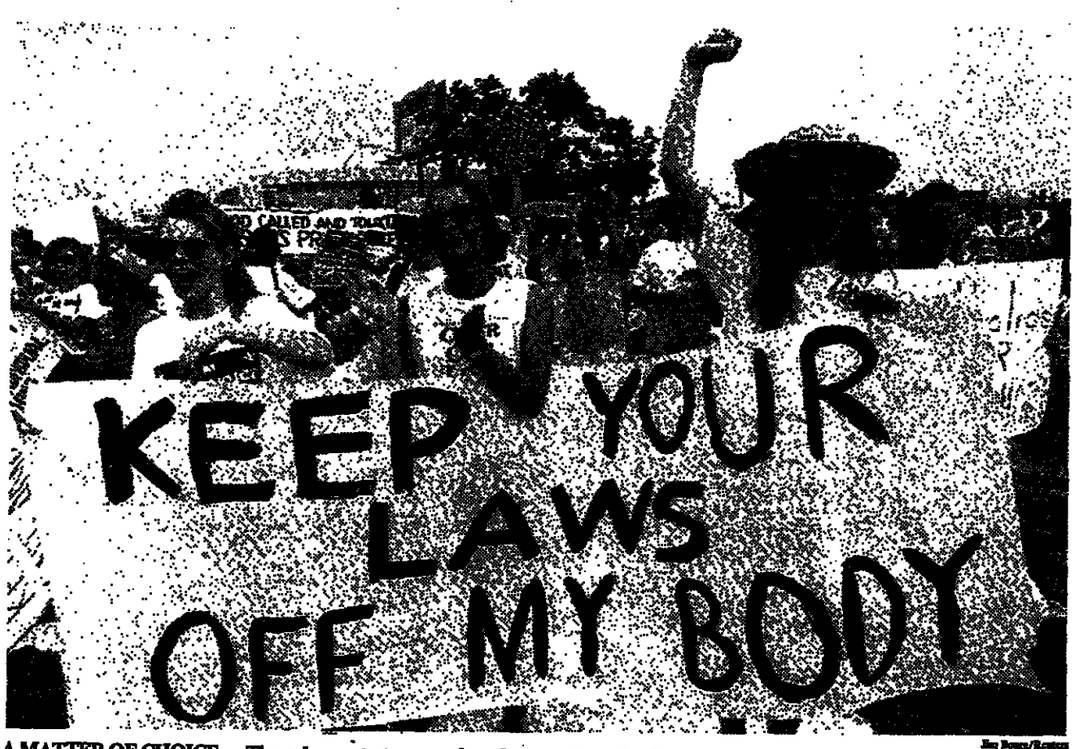
Llewellyn L. Callaway Jr., 84, a former publisher of Newsweek, died Aug. 10 of an inoperable brain tumor in Napa, California.

Harry Allen, 80, Britain's official hangman, died Saturday in London. Mr. Allen performed 100 executions and assisted in 100 others. Britain abolished capital punishment for murder in 1965, a year after the last hanging, which nominally remains the maximum sentence for treason and piracy.

King Hussein on U.S. Visit

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan, 57, will leave for the United States on Monday for specialist treatment of a minor hemorrhage in his urinary tract, the royal court said on Sunday. A spokesman said the monarch's general condition was good.



Jim Bourg/Reuters

A MATTER OF CHOICE — Three demonstrators carrying a banner advocating freedom of choice for abortions at a rally in Houston as Republican organizers prepared for their national convention. The rally was organized by the National Organization for Women.

CONTRAST: *What a Difference a Decade Makes, Republicans Discover*

(Continued from page 1)

ahead, and they recognize how things have changed in 12 years.

"I don't think we're at the end of a cycle," said Representative Vin Weber of Minnesota, who was elected to the House in 1980 and is quitting out of frustration. "But I think there is clearly a difference. There were so many things that sort of came together in 1980 to give us a tremendous sense of excitement."

The choice of Detroit alone gave an insight into the mood of the Republicans in the 1980 election: they were ready to compete with the Democrats on their own turf for the voters who had been the heart of the New Deal coalition.

Proposition 13, the California tax-cutting initiative, had signaled the anti-tax, anti-government mood that was gathering strength; the 1978 midterm elections revealed how much liberalism had fallen into disrepute with the voters; gasoline lines in the summer of 1979 symbolized America's stagnant, inflationary economy, and the Iranian hostage crisis showed off America's weakness to the world.

Compare that with the events of the past two years and the Republican challenge becomes more clear.

The recession has punctured the appeal of Reaganomics; the Supreme Court's decision to allow states to restrict abortion has made it clear to voters that additional Republican appointees to the court may remove constitutional protections; Mr. Bush's reversal of his "no new taxes" pledge and the debate on the budget in 1990 gave Democrats an opening to the middle class that they had not had through much of the 1980s, and the disintegration of the Soviet Union took away the Communist menace.

Only the Gulf War was an unqualified success for Mr. Bush and Republican policies. Voters have yet to deliver a clear verdict on the other underlying trend of the last two years, a growing disgust with gridlock in Washington.

Some Republicans suggest that the party's problems are mostly a function of Mr. Bush's current weakness, or point to Vice President Dan Quayle as a liability. Conservatives mutter privately that the party might be better served by a defeat that would let the debate about the future begin immediately.

But some outside the party say the trouble runs deeper.

"The GOP coalition is fracturing," said Stan Greenberg, a poll taker for Mr. Clinton.

The single biggest reason is the weak economy.

"If the economy had stayed good, we wouldn't be sitting here talking about George Bush being behind," said Governor James Edgar of Illinois, a Republican. "The problem is, it's not getting better fast enough."

But the party's uncompromising position on abortion and Mr. Bush's broken tax pledge helped weaken, even divide, the Republican coalition, while the end of the Cold War robbed the party of the strong-on-defense glue that bonded its often conflicting constituencies.

The result is a coalition whose constituencies are casting about for alternatives. Two groups that helped bring success to Republicans in the 1980s — young voters and so-called Reagan Democrats — already appear ready to jump to the Democrats in significant numbers. There is also a risk of losing other voters, particularly upscale, suburban Republicans.

BUSH: *In Many Ways, the Campaign Is Back Where It Was 4 Years Ago*

(Continued from page 1)

convention as a delegate from New York. "They've shackled him. They've locked the trunk. They've wrapped eight chains around the trunk and you think they have him in there for good. But he'll get out."

Despite Mr. Bush's odd passivity so far this year, his friends cling to their faith that he is at his most dangerous at just such moments, when he starts fighting with the ferocity of the timid schoolboy cornered by the class bully.

After eight years sutured to President Reagan, Mr. Bush wanted to be himself. The result was an "in-box" presidency — taking problems as they came, offering a series of results rather than a consistent program with a clear philosophy.

Those close to him say that Mr. Bush has felt frustrated, angry and confused at the criticism he has received from all sides in the last few months.

If many Americans are befuddled by his passivity on the domestic front, Mr. Bush is befuddled by what he sees as a fickle press and public, and the "screwy climate" in the country.

The last year has represented a rejection that is painful for a man who never took criticism easily and who, despite his protestations that he pays no attention to polls, loved his high poll numbers.

Six months ago, he began telling friends that the race would be ugly and painful, and that he was not looking forward to it.

"He knew what was coming," recalled Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming. "He said, 'I'll be ready.' I said, 'You're going to have to hang by your thumbs for 10 months.' These Democrats want it so bad, they are lusting so bad, their bodies are twitching with wanting the White House."

Mr. Bush largely views his plight as the fault of others: a public that does not appreciate his accomplishments in foreign affairs, advisers who have given him bad advice, a press corps that favors Mr. Clinton and a churning political landscape.

His closest advisers paint a picture of a president who regrets, again and again, that he went against his instincts and gave in to the advice of strategists — agreeing to raise taxes as part of the 1990 budget deal; agreeing to do nothing to revive the economy after advisers told him last year that it would be a shallow recession; succumbing to his political team's panic after the upset of Dick Thornburgh, the Republican candidate who lost to Harris Wofford in the Pennsylvania Senate race in 1991, and allowing himself to be talked into recasting his trip to Japan in January into a domestic mission in search of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

But while boosters talk about how he has been ill served with advice, their explanations reopen the question: Why does he keep people around him long after he has been hurt by their advice, and why can't he simply follow his own best judgment, as he did during the Gulf War? Mr. Bush is the president, after all.

His advisers say the problem is that Mr. Bush hates dismissing people.

Senior aides say they need to reconstruct the president's image and the Reagan coalition during this week's convention and the autumn campaign so that it is no longer, as one Bush associate calls it, "a hideous mosaic that leaves all constituencies dissatisfied."

"We literally have to do in three and half months what the White House should have done in three and a half years," a top adviser said.

HEART: *Medical Technology Undergoes Cost Surgery*

(Continued from page 1)

curing it at a lower cost or preventing it.

"What you see here in this case, what's being complained about, is the beginnings of mechanisms of controlling a process that never was controlled," said Dr. Norman Daniels, a health care researcher at Tufts University.

"In the past, you could always just go ahead and run with this ball as far as you could and see if it was worth carrying. And if it wasn't, so what? You could always get reimbursement."

Insurers say they are in a bind. Expensive technologies account for 40 percent of annual increases in health insurance premiums, said Dr. John Cova, director of medical technology assessment for the Health Insurance Association of America, which represents many insurance companies.

"We have fewer and fewer health-care dollars to spend each year and more and more to spend them on," he said. "We can no longer afford to support the diffusion of new technology through health-care coverage."

Not too long ago, insurers routinely paid for devices and medical procedures that had Food and Drug Administration approval. And devices like that used for intravascular ultrasound are usually approved quickly by the drug administration.

Unlike drugs, for which manufacturers have to prove safety and efficacy, devices need only be substantially equivalent to other devices on the market.

But drug administration approval is not enough anymore. The Health Insurance Association of America helps its members decide whether to pay for new technologies by convening panels of experts to discuss them.

In an intravascular ultrasound, doctors thread a thin catheter into the blood vessels. At the tip of the catheter is a minuscule device that bounces sound waves off the artery walls. A special ultrasound machine picks up the signals and produces detailed pictures.

The technique helps cardiologists determine whether the artery-clogging plaque is hard or soft. This allows doctors to consider a variety of options more rationally, including whether to do bypass surgery, to try to squash the plaque against the vessel wall by inflating a tiny balloon within the artery, or to try to vaporize the plaque with a laser.

If intravascular ultrasound had come on the scene just a few years earlier, cardiologists say, it would have spread quickly. Now, with no insurance payments, only a few medical centers offer it.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Most UN Workers Flee Kabul War

KABUL (Reuters) — Most United Nations employees evacuated the Afghan capital Sunday, amid renewed rocket fire, after the Islamic coalition government said it had expelled Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the dissident Islamic Party leader responsible for the bombardment.

Only seven United Nations representatives remained in the city after three carloads drove north to escape the violent barrages of rocket fire, officials said.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani told diplomats he expelled Mr. Hekmatyar from the ruling council last week. The council, set up after the fall of the pro-Soviet government, is an uneasy alliance of mujahidin leaders.

Mobutu Vows to Help Winning Rival

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) — President Mobutu Sese Seko has pledged cooperation with a rival, Etienne Tshisekedi, the opposition leader who was elected prime minister by the National Legislative Conference over the weekend, in guiding Zaire to multiparty democracy.

The president, still clinging to power after 27 years at the head of the former Belgian colony, said he was ready to help Mr. Tshisekedi lay the foundations of a "thriving and democratic" third republic. Observers said the statement suggested that Marshal Mobutu was not planning to oppose his adversary's accession to power.

Under an agreement struck earlier this year with the conference chairman, Archbishop Monsengwo Pasinya, Marshal Mobutu has 48 hours to sign a presidential decree ratifying Mr. Tshisekedi's election. The appointment still stands if he refuses to. The conference elected Mr. Tshisekedi early on Saturday.

More Expulsions in Iran-U.K. Feud

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran has "kept the upper hand" in its diplomatic dispute with London by deciding to expel two Britons and an Indian who works in the British Embassy, a Tehran newspaper said Sunday.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry announced the deportation orders on Saturday. According to the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, the three were involved in "illegal activities." The orders came a day after the British government said it was expelling an Iranian diplomat in London.

The Abrar newspaper, which is close to Islamic hard-liners in Iran, termed the expulsions of the Indian and the Britons a "wise move" and said it would ensure that Iran "kept the upper hand" in the cycle of retaliatory deportations by the two countries that began last month.

23 Killed in Kashmir on Eve of Talks

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — In sporadic firing throughout Jammu-Kashmir state on the eve of talks between India and Pakistan, at least 23 people were killed, a government spokesman said Sunday.

Businesses and roads were closed in most places in the Kashmir Valley after a militant group called for a strike in protest against the two-day talks, which begin in New Delhi on Monday. The Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front said the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries would not solve the decade-old Muslim insurrection.

The sixth round of talks were called off in May after an Indian diplomat in Islamabad said he was kidnapped and beaten by Pakistani agents. Pakistan said the diplomat was caught receiving classified documents from a local contact. In retaliation, India expelled two Pakistani diplomats.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Russian Air Controller Strike Fails

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Striking Russian air traffic controllers returned to work because of mounting pressure from angry passengers, a senior union official said Sunday.

The controllers had closed several Russian airports on Saturday in their first serious attempt to strike since the collapse of the Soviet Union late last year. But they called off their protest on Saturday evening after closing fewer than half of Russia's 130 airports.

Many controllers had ignored the union's strike call, and military personnel were brought in to work in the control towers. Airlines said most domestic flights operated normally and few international flights were canceled or diverted.

An oil slick off Athens threatened the tourist resorts at Alimos and Voula beaches, officials said. The slick, about 2 kilometers long, came from a tanker. Port police were fighting it with detergents. *(Reuters)*

Icelandair will reduce U.S.-Luxembourg fares from Oct. 1. Round-trip fares from New York or Baltimore-Washington will be $368 through March 21, except for Dec. 11 to 24, when the fare will be $468. *(Reuters)*

Three popular beaches in the Los Angeles area — Venice Beach, Playa del Rey and one at Marina del Rey — were closed over the weekend after unsafe levels of coliform bacteria were found in a creek flowing into the ocean. It can cause diarrhea, nausea, headaches and jaundice. *(AP)*

The trashing of Mount Everest is going to be expensive now that Nepal has decided to require each team of climbers to pay a $4,000 cleanliness fee. Starting next month, the fee will be in addition to the $10,000 required for a permit for an expedition with up to nine members. There will be similar cleanliness fees for other peaks in the region. *(Reuters)*

Weekly air service between Moscow and Hong Kong began with the arrival in Hong Kong of an Aeroflot Airbus A-310 on Sunday. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Gabon, Indonesia, Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Afghanistan.
THURSDAY: Hungary.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Showers will occur in New York City Tuesday, then drier, warmer weather will move in for Wednesday and Thursday. Atlanta will be warm and humid during the middle of the week with some sunshine and the chance of thunderstorms.

Europe
London will have dry weather much of the time Tuesday and Wednesday and Paris will have plenty of sunshine on each of those days. Typical summer heat and sunshine will be the rule this week in Madrid. Rome will also be rather sunny and hot.

Asia
What is left of Typhoon Kent will dump heavy rains on Japan and maybe South Korea Tuesday into Wednesday. The remnants of Tropical Storm Mark will flood portions of southeastern China, perhaps including Shanghai Tuesday and Wednesday.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	34/93	20/68 s	33/91	21/70 pc
Amsterdam	27/80	15/59 s	26/82	17/62 pc
Ankara	28/82	21/70 t	28/82	18/64 pc
Athens	31/88	21/70 t	32/89	21/70 pc
Barcelona	31/88	22/71 s	33/91	23/73 s
Belgrade	29/82	16/61 pc	29/84	17/62 s
Berlin	26/79	13/55 s	27/80	14/57 pc
Brussels	28/82	18/61 s	29/84	18/64 pc
Budapest	28/82	16/61 s	29/84	17/62 s
Copenhagen	24/75	14/57 pc	23/73	15/61 pc
Costa Del Sol	34/93	23/73 pc	34/93	23/73 pc
Dublin	19/66	11/52 pc	18/64	13/55 sh
Edinburgh	21/70	12/53 pc	22/71	14/57 s
Florence	28/82	17/62 s	29/84	18/64 s
Frankfurt	28/82	13/55 s	29/84	16/59 s
Geneva	28/82	14/57 s	30/86	16/59 s
Helsinki	23/73	13/55 sh	22/71	14/57 pc
Istanbul	28/82	19/66 pc	28/79	19/64 pc
Las Palmas	29/84	20/68 s	29/84	21/70 s
Lisbon	28/82	18/64 pc	28/82	19/66 pc
London	25/77	14/57 s	25/77	15/59 sh
Madrid	37/99	22/71 s	36/97	22/71 s
Milan	29/84	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 s
Moscow	27/80	12/53 pc	28/79	14/57 pc
Munich	28/82	14/57 s	29/84	16/59 s
Nice	31/88	18/66 s	29/84	19/66 s
Oslo	21/70	12/53 sh	20/68	13/55 c
Paris	28/82	17/62 s	27/80	18/64 pc
Prague	29/84	14/57 s	30/86	16/61 pc
Reykjavik	13/55	8/46 c	13/55	8/46 c
Rome	29/84	20/68 s	29/84	19/66 s
St. Petersburg	22/71	12/53 sh	22/71	13/55 pc
Stockholm	22/71	12/53 sh	23/73	13/55 pc
Strasbourg	30/86	16/61 s	29/84	17/62 s
Tallinn	23/73	14/57 sh	22/71	15/59 pc
Venice	28/82	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 s
Vienna	28/79	13/55 s	29/84	16/61 s
Warsaw	25/77	13/55 s	26/79	15/59 pc
Zurich	28/82	13/55 s	29/84	18/59 s

Middle East

Beirut	31/88	25/77 pc	30/86	24/75 s
Cairo	34/93	23/73 s	34/93	23/73 s
Damascus	35/97	22/71 s	34/93	22/71 s
Jerusalem	33/91	21/70 s	33/91	22/71 s
Riyadh	41/106	30/86 s	40/104	29/84 s

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	10/50 pc	14/57	9/48 pc
Sydney	19/66	10/50 pc	19/66	10/50 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	33/91	27/80 pc	32/89	27/80 pc
Beijing	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	22/71 s
Hong Kong	33/91	28/79 pc	33/91	27/80 pc
Manila	32/89	25/77 t	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	33/91	28/82 c	32/89	27/80 c
Seoul	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Shanghai	30/86	26/79 pc	32/89	28/79 pc
Singapore	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	26/79 pc
Taipei	32/89	27/80 pc	32/89	28/82 pc
Tokyo	29/84	24/75 r	29/84	24/75 sh

Africa

Algiers	34/93	20/68 s	36/97	21/70 s
Cape Town	16/61	8/46 s	17/62	9/48 s
Casablanca	29/84	15/59 pc	28/82	16/61 pc
Harare	23/73	8/46 pc	26/79	10/50 pc
Lagos	28/82	23/73 pc	24/75	7/44 pc
Nairobi	24/75	9/48 pc	25/82	23/73 pc
Tunis	33/91	21/70 s	34/93	23/73 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	14/57	3/37 pc	16/61	4/39 pc
Caracas	31/88	19/66 pc	29/84	19/66 pc
Lima	19/84	14/57 c	19/84	14/57 c
Mexico City	23/73	13/55 sh	24/75	13/55 sh
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	17/62 pc	29/79	18/64 pc
Santiago	14/57	2/35 pc	14/57	2/35 pc

North America

Anchorage	16/61	9/48 sh	17/62	10/50 c
Atlanta	28/82	19/66 pc	29/84	19/66 pc
Boston	24/75	19/66 sh	27/80	18/64 pc
Chicago	28/79	15/59 s	28/79	15/59 t
Denver	28/79	13/55 t	28/79	13/55 t
Detroit	26/79	14/57 pc	27/80	14/57 t
Honolulu	31/88	24/75 s	29/84	23/73 s
Houston	32/89	21/70 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Los Angeles	32/89	21/70 s	31/88	19/66 s
Miami	32/89	26/79 t	32/89	26/79 pc
Minneapolis	28/79	16/61 t	28/79	14/57 pc
Montreal	23/73	13/55 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/73 pc
New York	28/79	21/70 t	29/84	22/71 pc
Phoenix	42/107	29/84 pc	41/106	29/84 pc
San Fran.	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	14/57 s
Seattle	25/84	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Toronto	29/73	15/59 pc	24/75	16/61 pc
Washington	29/84	22/71 t	29/84	20/68 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice.
All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1992

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CAMPAIGN '92 / REPUBLICANS CONVENE

ELECTION NOTES

Elements of the Party Are Literally Far Apart

HOUSTON — For the first time ever, urban sprawl may be one of the defining experiences of a national political convention, when the Republican Party gathers here beginning this weekend.

Many delegates will travel as far as 30 miles (50 kilometers) through Houston's rush-hour traffic on highways with nicknames like "The Beast" to get from their hotels to the Astrodome, where the convention is being held.

Even party-going will require long treks to the vast prairie that stretches west of the city, and to Galveston Bay 40 miles southeast.

To prepare Houston for the Republicans, the city coaxed thousands of unenthusiastic residents to sign on as volunteer workers, raised more than $4 million to remake the Astrodome, a cavernous sports stadium, into a convention hall for one week, and persuaded the Houston Astros to embark on a 26-game road trip, the longest any major league baseball team has taken since teams began traveling by plane.

But in the end, those challenges may pale in comparison to the efforts it will take simply to get delegates from one part of the city to another. *(NYT)*

A Priority for Baker: Fixing the TV Image

HOUSTON — One of the immediate tasks facing James A. Baker 3d when he begins exerting influence over the Bush campaign is to repair a television advertising effort that Republicans inside and outside the campaign concede has been disappointing, if not disastrous.

Nearly all Republicans agree that the campaign squandered a critical opportunity in the weeks leading up to the convention by broadcasting commercials that were poorly executed and did little to advance a message of why people should vote for President George Bush.

People closely involved with the campaign said the advertising executives hired to produce the advertisements — which feature close-ups of Mr. Bush talking about the need for change and advocating a balanced-budget amendment — were respected in advertising circles but had limited political experience.

These people added that the advertising executives had failed to get clear direction from the top of the campaign.

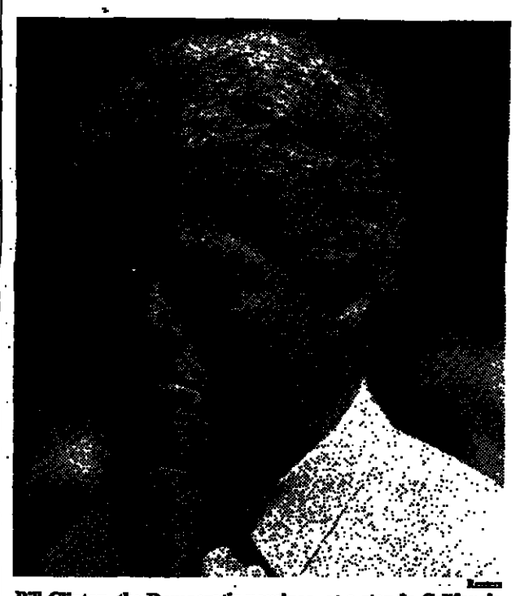
Moreover, they say, the Bush campaign has no detailed advertising blueprint for the postconvention period to capitalize on whatever benefits the president will get from the gathering here. *(NYT)*

Clinton to Let Republicans Have the Limelight

PITTSBURG, California — Bill Clinton's frantic pace will slow significantly this week as the Republicans take center stage with their convention.

Mr. Clinton, the Democratic challenger, had originally planned to mount a vigorous counter campaign while the Republicans were meeting in Houston, with at least one media-attracting event a day that would draw off some of the attention. But Clinton strategists have now scaled back and plan to spend the bulk of the week at campaign headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The campaign still has tentative plans for a few public events, including a birthday party for the governor and a news conference or two to respond to events at the Republican convention. But Mr. Clinton is saving his major efforts for the day after the convention, with addresses scheduled for Friday in Michigan. *(NYT)*



Reuters

Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, at a stop in California where he was endorsed by the American Nurses Association.

A Demographic Look at the Delegates

HOUSTON — The Republican National Convention delegates who will nominate President George Bush to a second term are overwhelmingly white, male and middle-aged, according to a survey by The Associated Press.

The convention will be a party of lawyers — one delegate in eight is an attorney — and poets, miners, money managers and mothers.

These were among the findings from interviews with more than 2,000 of the 2,210 Republican delegates:

- Nearly 60 percent of the delegates are men. Nationally, men account for slightly less than half the population.
- Nine delegates out of 10 are white. In the nation as a whole, 8 out of 10 Americans are white.
- Fewer than one delegate in 20 is black, compared with one American in eight. Still, more blacks will attend this year's convention than ever before, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies said.
- One delegate in 28 is Hispanic, compared with one American in 11.
- Three delegates out of five are between 45 and 64, while one out of four adult Americans falls in that age range. *(AP)*

Quote-Unquote

President George Bush, in a preconvention interview with Time magazine: "I am going to win. Nobody believes that, but it's the truth. I am very confident I am going to win."

Away From the Hustings

- A shooting spree at a Caribbean restaurant in Miami killed at least four people and injured up to 20 in an incident that may be related to Jamaican drug gangs, police said.
- Philip Morris Cos. Inc., the tobacco, beer and food conglomerate, donated more than $17 million to schools, hospitals and cultural and charity groups last year, targeting minority organizations that might help defeat tax and anti-smoking bills, according to internal company documents.
- Admiral Robert J. Kelly, commander of the navy's Pacific Fleet, has relieved of command three of the five senior officers present in June when a group of fighter pilots staged an obscene skit that made disparaging references to Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado.
- Car stealing at gunpoint has become an increasing danger in Washington this year, with 245 thefts since the beginning of the year and four drivers killed for the sake of stealing their vehicles.
- The widow of a Texas state trooper is suing the rap singer Tupac Amaru Shakur, known as 2Pac, and Time Warner Inc., asserting that the singer's lyrics incited a teenager to kill her husband. The lyrics specifically deal with police harassing blacks and were on a cassette found in a vehicle driven by Ronald Howard, who was stopped April 11 by a Department of Public Safety trooper.
- About 10,000 people turned out for a graveside vigil at Elvis Presley's home, Graceland, to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the death of "the king of rock 'n' roll."
- The White House has created an interagency task force to implement President George Bush's "forests for the future" initiative, which aims to speed efforts to reach a global agreement on conserving forests. *Reuters, WP, UPI, AFP*

Wanting It Both Ways: The President Squirms Over Abortion

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon's attorney general, John N. Mitchell, had a pat answer for people bewildered by the administration's policies: "Watch what we do, not what we say."

President George Bush and his strategists seem to want it both ways: They want some people to watch what they say and others to watch what they do.

Becalmed in the polls, under attack for having shifted on taxes,

NEWS ANALYSIS

they have helped push through language in the Republican Party platform that goes well beyond even the president's own strong anti-abortion position, in an effort to ensure the support of conservatives. But at the same time they have sent signals intended to make abortion-rights supporters feel comfortable voting for Mr. Bush.

Underlying all the maneuvering is a political reality deeply troubling for the Republicans. With the economy in low gear, the Reagan Democrats are moving back toward their ancestral party. The Republicans' only chance of holding them may lie in reviving the social issues that attracted them in the first place.

But whereas racial questions and the Cold War tended to solidify the new Republican coalition assembled in the 1970s and 1980s, with the Reagan Democrats at its center, abortion tends to fracture it.

First Vice President Dan Quayle, then Mr. Bush himself, have said that they would support a daughter or granddaughter who elected to have an abortion after they had urged her not to.

Most striking of all, Barbara Bush described abortion as "a personal decision" that has no place in party platforms.

Mr. Bush's handlers regard Mrs. Bush as one of their main campaign assets, and using her to deliver a message on abortion underlined the seriousness of the problem it presents for the Republicans.

To complicate matters still further, the president's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Bush was pleased with the work of the platform committee.

"He supports their position," the spokesman said. "Mrs. Bush has her own attitudes about this."

Many observers here see the contradictions as a carefully calibrated electoral strategy.

"If just Quayle had said something, you could look at it as an accident," said David Keene of the American Conservative Union. "But with three comments like that in succession, you know it's a deliberate plan."

Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the Democratic nominee, said that the Republicans were "trying to have it both ways."

Many of the president's closest advisers are haunted by the warning of Lee Atwater, Bush's 1988 campaign manager, that there would be trouble unless the Republicans erected a tent big enough to accommodate all views on abortion. But they have found no effective way to heed his advice.

As approved by the drafting committee last week, the platform, essentially identical to 1988's abortion provision, declares that "the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed," even in the circumstances in which the president favors allowing exceptions: pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.

The platform also calls for a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

There is no doubt that the platform will be ratified at the convention, which begins in Houston on Monday.

But among Republican voters nationwide, New York Times/CBS News polls in June and July found that only 19 percent of Republican voters favor outlawing abortion, with 39 percent arguing that it should be generally available as it is now and 40 percent saying it should continue to be available but under stricter limits.

Democrats and independents, numerous polls have shown, are even less favorable to an absolute ban than Republicans.



Michael Sargent/Agence France-Presse

Police officers surveying the upper levels of the Astrodome in Houston as preparations continued for the Republican convention.

Bush Spices Up Campaign With Hints of a Tax Cut

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — As the Republican National Convention prepares to open on Monday, President George Bush has offered a fresh repudiation of the 1990 tax increase that he signed and strongly signaled that he would offer new economic proposals, and possibly a tax cut, as part of his re-election campaign.

Abortion-rights supporters, meanwhile, are trying to force a floor debate on the issue, but party officials express confidence that they can avert a costly public battle.

In an interview with Time magazine to be published Monday, Mr. Bush said the 1990 tax increase was a political and economic mistake.

Asked if he would repeal the increase, as the new Republican Party platform proposes, Mr. Bush replied: "I think you've got to look very carefully at where you go from here. I'll be making some proposals regarding the economy that I'm not going to discuss now that I think will take care of it."

Administration and campaign officials said over the weekend that the shape and timing of the package were still being discussed. They said they were not certain whether Mr. Bush would use his acceptance speech on Thursday night to outline them or wait until after the convention. The outcome, they said, would depend heavily on the views of James A. Baker 3d, the incoming chief of staff.

In a taped interview on the ABC News program "This Week With David Brinkley," Mr. Bush said that the federal government taxed and spent too much.

"I don't think we're taxed too little," Mr. Bush said. "I think that we're spending too much and taxed too much."

Officials said Mr. Bush was looking at a range of ideas, including some outlined in a recent memorandum to the White House from Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp and other conservatives.

Mr. Kemp's memo called for a variety of steps, including an immediate, across-the-board income tax reduction, indexation of capital gains taxes by executive order and the elimination of capital gains taxes on long-term investments, a domestic spending freeze and a requirement that any new tax increase be approved by a three-fifths vote of Congress.

"The question would be just how far to go down that road," an administration official said.

A top campaign official predicted that Mr. Bush would propose spending limitations, but he said it was not yet clear what the president would do about taxes. "Don't expect a gigantic overhaul of the economy," the official said.

[The Republican leader in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Sunday that a tax cut would be "bad medicine" for the economy.

[Even if a tax cut were what the economy needs, he said, "it's not going to be enacted this year."

["It's easy to cut taxes," Mr. Dole said, but it would only add to the deficit without a spending freeze or reduction. "A tax cut by itself, as some of the supply-siders might advocate, would be bad medicine."]

Mr. Kemp, in an appearance on the CNN program "Evans & Novak" over the weekend, predicted that the president would "have a dramatic announcement to make in his convention speech."

He acknowledged that he had no inside information about what Mr. Bush would do, but said he was encouraged by comments Mr. Baker made last week about "a lid on government spending and lower tax rates."

Top Bush aides — including his campaign chairman, Robert M. Teeter; the newly named deputy chief of staff, Robert B. Zoellick; and Ray Price, an author of Mr. Bush's acceptance speech — worked with the president at Camp David over the weekend on the economic proposals and themes for his address.

In the preconvention interviews, Mr. Bush attributed his low standing in the polls principally to the weak economy. But he also linked it to his failure to take on his critics and offer the American people his own vision for a second term.

THE BUSINESS OF ELEGANCE



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The Strategists Seek to Redefine Their Candidate

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — If George Bush's strategists have their way, Republicans assembling here for the convention will begin the redefinition of their candidate and of the choice at the heart of this election.

Republican officials struck a note of determined optimism as they readied the balloons and rituals for Monday's opening session, but the underlying anxiety was palpable.

"George Bush has said all along that his campaign began with this convention," said Craig Fuller, chairman of the convention. "We're going to prove it this week."

Most Republican experts acknowledge that Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, has had considerable success so far in presenting this election as a stark choice in economically troubled times: Change versus the status quo, a Democratic presidency chock-full of domestic policy proposals or a Republican presidency with little to say about the problems at home.

Bush strategists hope to use this convention, and the two months that follow, to persuade voters that they have another choice: A second Bush administration hot off its successes abroad, now ready to "target America" with a host of moderate to conservative reforms, or a return to the tired, failed, bureaucratic solutions of Democratic orthodoxy.

Mr. Bush was at work in Camp David on his acceptance speech for Thursday, an event that he used four years ago to mount a powerful comeback against Michael S. Dukakis.

This time, however, Mr. Bush enters the convention with a much greater deficit in the public opinion polls, nearly 20 percentage points in some surveys released last week, and with a far bleaker national mood.

For eight months, Bush strategists have struggled to retrofit Mr. Bush, a president consumed with foreign policy, for a country consumed with the economy and other domestic concerns.

Now, with the president fully focused on the campaign, with former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at his side, and with a scant 80 days before the election, they feel they have their best, most crucial shot.

Mr. Baker's speech last week announcing his return to the White House is widely viewed as, in the words of one Bush campaign official, "a Rand McNally" for the coming weeks.

It was an unapologetic account-ing of the past four years and the administration's focus on foreign policy, arguing that the United States had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to help free millions of people and reduce the threat of nuclear war.

Now, Mr. Baker asserted, it is time to "target America."

A senior administration official said over the weekend, "During the course of the campaign I wouldn't be surprised if there's new things proposed."

But, the official said, "you don't define the differences simply in terms of who has a long list of new programs."

In fact, the contrast they seek with Mr. Clinton is philosophical and ideological. James Cicconi, issues director for the Bush campaign, describes Mr. Clinton as having a "back to the future" approach; the Bush campaign has already begun casting Mr. Clinton's proposals on education, health care and the economy as excessively bureaucratic and based on massive taxing and spending.

It is crucial, Bush strategists say, that they counter Mr. Clinton's efforts to present himself as a moderate who is breaking with the orthodoxy of the past.

One Republican strategist close to the administration said it was time to "make him defend the left-most element of his party."

Bush strategists hope for a unified convention that raises doubts about Mr. Clinton, reminds Americans of Mr. Bush's accomplishments and persuades them that the president does, in fact, have an aggressive domestic policy plan for his second term.

Mr. Bush has a formidable travel schedule in the weeks that follow, intended to capitalize on his expected "bounce" out of the convention. His strategists acknowledge that he still has work to do to shore up his standing in the South.

"We may have to pay a little more attention to some of them because you've got an all-Southern Baptist ticket," said Charles Black, a senior adviser to the Bush campaign. "But the president through four years has run six to eight points better in the South than nationally, so I feel as soon as we get our momentum back, we'll be in fine shape in the region."

The first Bush postconvention swing will focus on the South, "tamping it down early," as Mr. Black puts it.

Campaign officials are particularly sensitive to the situation in Texas, where a poll last week showed Mr. Bush, an adopted son, lagging behind Mr. Clinton.

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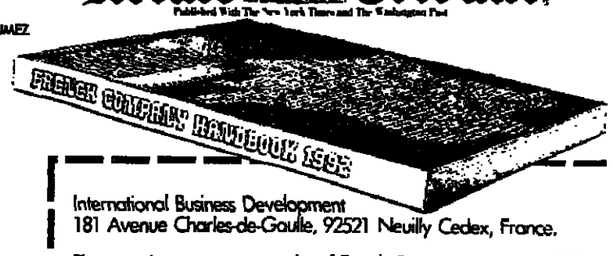
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U.S. Troops in Kenya to Start An Airlift to Starving Somalis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — The U.S. Embassy said here Sunday that the first group of U.S. soldiers would arrive Monday to begin carrying out President George Bush's order for an emergency airlift of food to Somalia to alleviate a famine that threatens the lives of 1.5 million people.

The White House announced the airlift and several other U.S. actions Friday to deal with what it called "the growing suffering and mass death by starvation" in the East African nation, which had been a Cold War client of the United States and the former Soviet Union before it plunged into chaos and banditry early last year.

A 33-member U.S. military team is to arrive at Kenya's coastal town of Mombasa on Monday aboard a C-141 cargo plane to lay the groundwork for a U.S. relief operation that aims to deliver 145,000 tons of relief food.

The United States plans to base its operation in the arid, remote northeastern Kenyan town of Wajir, which has an Israeli-built airstrip capable of handling large cargo planes, said a U.S. Embassy spokesman, T.J. Dowling. Food will arrive at Mombasa, be ferried to Wajir by air and be flown into towns in Somalia's interior aboard C-130 Hercules cargo planes, he said. The first flight into Somalia is expected Aug. 24.

In addition to sending emergency relief food, the United States has contracted a U.S. firm based in Houston, called Intertect, to run a commercial operation into Somalia selling food at low cost to Somali traders in an effort to flood the market with food, Mr. Dowling said.

Until now, most U.S. food aid has been sent to the capital, Mogadishu; little reached the rest of the country.

Once on the ground in outlying areas, the U.S. food will be delivered by Somali and international relief agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, an official said.

The Red Cross has estimated that 1.5 million people, about one-fourth of Somalia's population, are facing starvation.

The White House said Mr. Bush had ordered that an additional 145,000 tons of U.S. food be made available for Somalia. The United States has contributed $86 million to the relief effort there since early last year, with another contribution of $10 million previously planned to be expended before Oct. 1, AID figures show.

A State Department official said the airlift would be able to deliver only a small portion of the food that is needed in Somalia. A more extensive supply of food from ships is under consideration within the administration and would involve overland convoys from seaports or Kenya.

James R. Kunder, AID's director of disaster assistance, who called the Somalia famine "the world's worst humanitarian crisis," said nearly every male in his teens or older was now armed. With no functioning government in the country and "a complete breakdown of civil order," Mr. Kunder said, "each negotiation for each food truck becomes a tortured exercise subject to renegotiation one kilometer down the road."

On Thursday, Mr. Bush authorized the U.S. military airlift of a UN-authorized guard force of 500 Pakistani troops to safeguard food deliveries.

(AFP, WP, AP)

■ Aid Delay Criticized

Jane Perlez of The New York Times reported from Baidoa, Somalia:

The famine could have been mitigated if the UN had dispatched relief experts months ago instead of relying on a small crew of junior staff members in the country, a senior UN official has said.

"It's so bad because we've let things simmer without paying proper attention," said Trevor Page, newly appointed head of the World Food Program, in Somalia. "We've had inexperienced people who don't know what they are seeing, who don't know what the implications are, and didn't blow the whistle."

Mr. Page, who has worked for the UN food agency for 30 years, and who directed all emergency programs in the 1980s, said he had not seen such human suffering since the Biafra famine of the late 1960s and the Bangladesh crisis of 1971.

"But in those places," he said, "we were much better organized."

The World Food Program made its first airlift to Baidoa on Saturday on a C-130 packed with 17 tons of high-protein biscuits for more than 8,000 seriously malnourished children at four centers.

More than 20,000 hungry adults are served one meal a day here at outdoor kitchens by the Red Cross.

Relief workers say children are dying daily in the feeding centers, and bodies are still seen strewn on the roads leading into Baidoa, even though Red Cross food deliveries started here last month.



André Durand/Agence France-Presse

Bosnian prisoners of the Serbs being marched back to a camp at Manjaca after they had spent the day working in farm fields. The camp holds 3,500.

CAMPS: *Behind the Serbs' Camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina Is Evidence of a Careful Strategy*

(Continued from page 1)

only a fraction of the camps, can account for a few hundred deaths.

Although the investigation did not substantiate assertions that the camps had once again brought genocide to the heart of Europe, it has turned up ample evidence of mistreatment, beatings and abuse involving thousands of prisoners.

Some have spoken of dozens of inmates' being taken away, never to be seen again, and others have told of an incident in which more than 100 prisoners were machine-gunned when they rioted over a lack of water. Those accounts cannot be directly confirmed.

But their credibility is bolstered by the consistency of testimony from refugees and prisoners in different places who have had no chance to coordinate their stories. Taken together, the interviews lend credence to a tragedy that Bosnian officials publicly and privately tried to bring to the world's attention for more than two months.

More damaging evidence may still be hidden, for even as they let Western reporters into the region to visit the camps, Serbian officials were shuttling prisoners out of sight and dismantling the most notorious camps. Moreover, Western reporters and officials of international relief agencies have been allowed to visit only four Serb-run detention camps in Bosnia.

Aid officials say that Croats and Muslims are, to a lesser extent, setting up prison camps. As of last week, the International Committee of the Red Cross said it had visited 13 detention centers or prisoner-of-war camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina — 7 of them Croatian, 4 Serbian and 2 Muslim.

War erupted in Bosnia in early April. The Yugoslav Army and Serbian irregulars quickly overwhelmed the lightly armed defenders, who were predominantly Muslim but included Serbs and Croats.

The plan, it is evident now, was to seize enough territory to link the Serbs in Bosnia to the Serbs in Serbia and in neighboring Croatia. As many as half of Bosnia's 2 million Muslims live in the areas slated to be corridors between the various Serbian regions. They were to be exiled forever in "ethnic cleansing."

The accounts of the Serbian policy are so similar from so many parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina that they seem to indicate the workings of an overall plan.

In village after village, it begins with local Serbs politely suggesting that their Muslim or Croatian neighbors hand over their weapons. That is generally followed by the cutoff of electricity and water and an ultimatum. Soon, Serbian soldiers, backed by armor, roll through the town, shooting a few people, dynamiting houses, and driving men, women and children first into fields and then into camps.

The detention centers played a major role in the Serbian strategy. The intention, it seems, is that a few days' or weeks' incarceration in grim conditions will solidify the civilians' desire to give up their property and flee their family homes forever. Indeed, thousands of Muslims have accepted release from the camps in exchange for their signatures on documents "voluntarily" relinquishing goods and property.

The story told by Safija Aljucic, a 26-year-old Muslim refugee in Croatia, was typical. She said she had lived in Vlasenica, an ethnically mixed town of 33,000 about 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Sarajevo, but her account was similar in nearly every detail to the experiences related by Muslims in northern Bosnia, hundreds of miles away.

She said Serbs entered Vlasenica on April 21 with armored personnel carriers and unruly soldiers. Mrs. Aljucic and other residents said that life was quiet but tense until mid-May, when Serbian irregulars blockaded the roads and began burning Muslim houses. When her husband went off to fight in the Muslim militia, she joined thousands at the bus station to leave, but soon realized it was hopeless.

She hid at the home of a friend for 10 days before Serbs arrested her early in June and put her on a bus for a camp in the nearby town of Susica. As the bus bumped along the country roads, the passengers were told to keep their heads down. Mrs. Aljucic said she peeked out the window anyway, and saw corpses on the roadside.

The camp was in a pine forest, in a warehouse that had once been used to store weapons by local territorial defense forces. Mrs. Aljucic said she was there for three days and three nights.

Every day, at 2:30 A.M., she said, 15 to 20 men were picked out at random and taken outside.

"They said, 'You, you, you, come with me,'" she said. "We could hear cries and shots. None of them ever came back. The next day, we would see bulldozers with fresh earth on their blades."

For three days, she said, the Serbs drew up lists of people, mostly old men, women and children, who could leave if they signed over their property. When a woman balked, she said, a guard told her: "Anyone who doesn't sign this document will be shot."

Even as the Serbs were moving in on Vlasenica in mid-May, they were tightening the noose around the Muslims of northern Bosnia in a similar operation. Those people had the misfortune to live along the roads between Serbs in Bosnia and Serbian enclaves in Croatia.

Witnesses said that Serbs arrived at the villages around the city of Kozarac on May 24, 13 days after local Muslims ignored an order to hand in their weapons. One week later, Kozarac was overwhelmed in a battle that Serbs say left six or seven Serbian police officers dead.

The Serbs gave no figure for Muslim casualties, but one Muslim man who said prison camp guards later allowed him to collect corpses in the town, said 610 bodies were picked up.

After the Serbian attack, the people of Kozarac and the surrounding villages were herded into camps. One of the most brutal of those — said by Serbs to be reserved for Bosnian soldiers and criminals — was at Omarska, an iron-ore processing plant.

When Western journalists arrived at Omarska last week, only 175 men were still there. Attempts had been made to clean up the camp. Bunk beds were lined up in a room in which inmates said as many as 1,300 men had slept on concrete a few days before.

Food was distributed at Omarska intermittently, and the thinnest of the prisoners shown on television were at that camp. Beatings there were daily and witnesses said the men, some blood-soaked from their wounds, were crammed into buildings and into a cage used to store iron ore.

In nearby Prijedor, a ceramic-tile factory called Keraterm was used as a prison. A half-dozen witnesses who are now in another camp said last week that a riot by prisoners who had been given no water ended with the machine-gunning of dozens of inmates on or about the evening of June 23. Others were said to have died in the crush.

Five witnesses who had been in adjoining rooms described hearing what happened. One said he helped carry out corpses the next day and counted 130.

A 49-year-old Muslim from the village of Rakovcani, which is near Prijedor, said he was in the room when the riot erupted. "They did not give us any water that night," he said. "The men went crazy. Our clothes were wet with sweat, even our underwear. We wanted them to open the windows."

He continued: "The men started singing a patriotic Serbian song trying to get the guards to open the windows. About 10 guys passed out. One of the Muslims broke open the door. Another jumped through the window. Some of the men were crushed and died of asphyxiation. The guards shot through the door."

Western Leaders Avoid Using Term 'Death Camp'

New York Times Service

The Bosnian president has called them "death camps," but most Western leaders have avoided the term, or rejected it, when referring to the detention centers run by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In generally accepted usage, a death camp is devoted to the factory-like, systematic killing of virtually all the prisoners sent there, and most historians reserve the phrase for some of the camps operated by Nazi Germany in occupied Poland. Perhaps the most notorious example was Birkenau, part of the Auschwitz complex, which held the gas chambers in which an estimated 1.5 million people were killed.

Neighboring camps in Auschwitz, as well as those elsewhere in German-occupied Europe, and Stalin's *gulags* in Siberia, were labor camps, where conditions were appalling and often deadly, but where an inmate had a chance of surviving.

The Bosnian government says that 17,000 people have been killed at the Serbian camps, refugees from Bosnia have spoken of mass executions in the camps, and a few inmates, interviewed by foreign reporters in recent days, have whispered of such killings when their guards have been out of earshot. These reports are unconfirmed.

Serbian Warning To U.S. Reporter

New York Times Service

A reporter who contributes regularly to The New York Times has left Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia-Herzegovina after being told by Serbian authorities there that his safe passage through their checkpoints could no longer be assured.

The journalist, Chuck Sudetic, who has reported for The New York Times from the area since 1990, returned Saturday to Belgrade, where he lives.

"The United States is outraged at Mr. Sudetic's expulsion," said Richard A. Boucher, spokesman for the State Department in Washington. "We are especially appalled because of statements by Serbian leaders that access to detention camps would be granted to international observers."

Western Sahara War Draws to Close

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

TUNIS — The defection of a leader of the Marxist Polisario Front guerrilla movement seems to signal the closing chapter of the 17-year war in Morocco's western desert.

Brahim Hakim, who served as foreign minister of the so-called Democratic Arab Saharan Republic, was the most senior of nearly 1,000 dissidents to abandon their challenge to the pro-Western monarchy of Morocco over the last decade as the group suffered a series of military setbacks.

At the time of Western Sahara's independence from Spain, Morocco and Mauritania had agreed to divide the phosphate-rich region between them.

The Polisario Front resisted and proclaimed the region of about 100,000 people an independent republic, winning the backing of Algeria. Three years later Mauritania renounced claims on its half of the desert in favor of the Polisario Front, and Morocco claimed the entire region.

Over the last few years, as communism collapsed and Algeria and Libya, the Polisario Front's two main backers, faced increasing internal problems, the independence movement began to disintegrate.

Last week, after leaving Algeria to seek refuge in Morocco, where King Hassan II has rewarded other Polisario defectors with jobs and financial compensation, Mr. Hakim said the struggle had become hopeless, and he called on his followers to quit.

"Any reflective person worried about the interests of the Saharan people has to understand the consequences of what's happening," Mr. Hakim said. "We're going in circles and everybody knows it."

At its height, the Polisario guerrilla forces numbered 15,000. As it stands now, their fighting forces are defeated.

Indicating that it believes the battle has been won, Morocco seems to be abandoning a United Nations plan to hold a referendum in Western Sahara to ask residents whether they want to split from Morocco.

CONFLICT: *UN Convoy Trapped by Mines in Bosnia*

(Continued from page 1)

to guarantee the delivery of food and medicine to civilians.

Gorazde, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) southeast of Sarajevo, had a prewar population of 37,000. It now shelters 70,000 to 100,000 hungry people, most of them Muslim refugees from the fighting in surrounding towns and villages.

It is the last city in the eastern region of Bosnia resisting Serbian attacks. Other communities fell in rapid succession after war broke out in April.

Mr. Kessler said a place the size of Gorazde normally needs about 35 tons of food daily. Thus, the 46 tons delivered Saturday by the convoy has its limits.

Other besieged Muslim cities in Bosnia-Herzegovina include Tuzla, north of Sarajevo, with a prewar population of 130,000, and the area around Bihac, in the northwest, which is said to be home to about 300,000 refugees.

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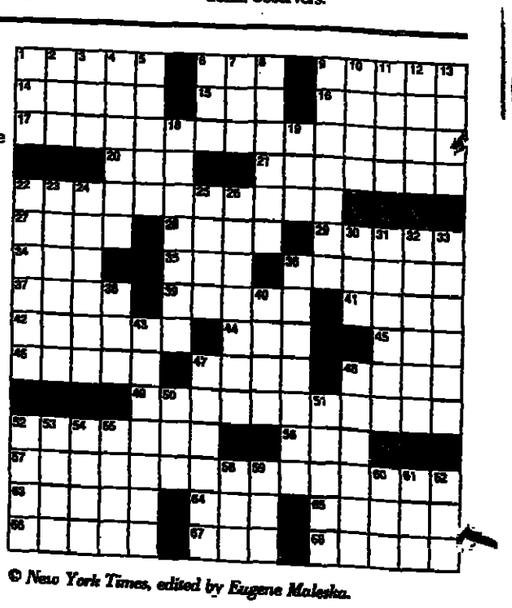
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Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 14

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The Associated Press

Members of a UN arms inspection team returning to Baghdad after spending three days in the field.

Moscow a Year Later: The Yeltsin Magic Is Gone

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Outside the prison, on a street quaintly named Sailors' Rest, everyone had a different opinion about the hard-line Communists who tried and failed a year ago to change the course of history.

"They should be put on trial," said Rosa Evliyeva, a biologist in her late 40s, as she looked at the fortresslike building where leaders of the August 1991 coup attempt are incarcerated. "They wanted to create a dictatorship. Of course life has gotten more difficult for most of us, but some positive things have happened too. We feel freer now."

Anatoli Ivanov, a pensioner, said his opinion had been modified by the performance of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

"I was against the coup," he said, "but I am beginning to think that the putschists had a point. They wanted to prevent the disintegration of our country and the economy. Yeltsin has not fulfilled his promises."

Many political illusions have been shattered, and Mr. Yeltsin's popularity has slumped in the year that has followed the collapse of communism. It is now clear that the road to a free-market economy will be long and hard. But Russia has changed in one way that may profoundly affect the country's future: The inhabitants of this once-monolithic society no longer think and act in a uniform way.

As long as the Communists were in power, public opinion tended to be unanimous. Most people were afraid to express anything but support for the regime. When Mikhail S. Gorbachev inaugurated his policy of *glasnost*, or openness, there was an outpouring of grievances. The stage was set for a struggle between a state on the defensive and a society in a rebellious mood.

The days of unanimity are over. It is almost inconceivable that a candidate could again win 90 percent of the vote in a free election, as

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Yeltsin did in 1989. By the same token, it is hard to imagine that any rival could amass enough support to force Mr. Yeltsin to step down as president before his term expires in 1996.

In the euphoria that followed defeat of the coup, between 80 percent and 90 percent of the Russian population expressed support for Mr. Yeltsin's courage in defying the coup leaders and standing on an armored car outside the White House, his office building, to rally the people. But falling living standards and rising prices have eroded the president's popularity.

"We can't buy toys or clothes for our kids," said Vassili Shpak, a veteran of the Afghanistan war who is struggling to raise three children on a monthly income of 4,500 rubles. "Meat is so expensive that we have become vegetarians. I used to believe in Yeltsin, but I don't anymore. Last August I went to the White House to defend it from the tanks, but I would not go there again."

Although public support for Mr. Yeltsin has dropped significantly, he retains a solid political base. Polls indicate that roughly a third of the people trust Mr. Yeltsin and believe his reforms will ultimately succeed. About the same number say they have benefited from his market-oriented policies.

The polls suggest that during the last year, Russia has become more pluralistic politically, economically and socially. The number of people living below the poverty line has increased substantially, but at the same time, the reforms have given many people an interest in seeing them continued.

Significantly, this group includes many former Communists who might otherwise have been expected to oppose the new order.

A recent study sponsored by the parliament showed one in three Russians taking advantage of new economic possibilities. Many families have been given small private plots where they can grow vegetables to help them survive the winter.

Others supplement their meager incomes by buying and selling food and consumer goods in the informal markets that have sprung up in Moscow and other major cities.

This economic free-for-all has its ugly side. The collapse of central authority has been accompanied by a huge increase in corruption at all levels of the bureaucracy. From government ministers down to traffic cops, state employees have devised ways of making money out of their official position.

Despite mounting opposition to his economic reforms, Mr. Yeltsin still holds several strong cards. He remains the most popular politician in the country.

In an attempt to head off the nationalist opposition, he recently took steps to defend the interests of 25 million ethnic Russians who live in neighboring republics. He has shelved his promise to bring Russian troops home from Moldova, where they have been embroiled on the side of Russians against the ethnic Romanian majority, and he seems in no hurry to pull his troops out of the Baltic states.

Mr. Yeltsin benefits from the fact that he was popularly elected. Even those who dislike him believe that, as a symbol of state legitimacy, Mr. Yeltsin must be allowed to complete his term.

Black Sea Tourists Flee War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUKHUMI, Georgia — Frightened residents and vacationers fled the Black Sea resort of Sukhumi by ship Sunday to escape fighting between Georgians and Abkhazian separatists in which at least 20 people have died.

Georgian and Abkhazian leaders pulled out their forces from the center of town, but sporadic gunfire rang out despite a cease-fire negotiated Saturday.

Trouble flared on Friday when Georgia sent 3,000 troops and tanks to hunt for the abductors of Interior Minister Roman Gventsadze and other officials seized three days earlier.

The Itar-Tass news agency said a Russian paratroop regiment had arrived to evacuate 1,700 vacationers from military spas.

Two Russian reserve officers were killed overnight in Sukhumi, the Transcaucasian military headquarters in Tbilisi said Sunday.

Some tourists have been injured in clashes, according to Abkhazian authorities.

Three days of fighting have transformed Sukhumi into a battleground between Georgians and Abkhazian separatists.

Abkhazia, a region that grows tea, fruit and tobacco but is chiefly renowned for its beaches, in effect declared independence last month with a vote restoring its 1925 Constitution. *(Reuters, AFP)*

IRAQ: *A Confrontation on Inspection Rights Is Sought, U.S. Officials Say*

(Continued from page 1)

tion Ministry, the UN would demand access to the Ministry of Defense, the heart of Iraq's national security apparatus, which was relocated to the Ministry of Petroleum building after the 1991 allied bombardment destroyed the original structure.

Again, any refusal by Iraqi officials to allow access to this building would lead to its destruction by U.S. aircraft, officials said, adding that the confrontation and bombing could continue through a list of nine targets.

Other U.S. officials said the Defense and Military Industrialization Ministries were selected not because American intelligence has identified specific documents hidden there, but because these buildings are so important to Mr. Saddam's overall survival that he is certain to refuse access.

One official complained that "we are going to stage an incident" that relates less to the importance of any documents that might be found in the targeted buildings than to the conviction that the steps will provoke a confrontation that will serve as the pretext for military action and "to help get the president re-elected."

Mr. Bush appeared to be calculating that he had a strong mandate from the allies to confront Iraq's broad challenge to UN authority this summer as well as a political green light from his Democratic challenger, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, to take a tougher line against Mr. Saddam.

Initially, Mr. Bush has selected a set of military options that pose the least risk to U.S. military forces, the government official said, though the loss or capture of any American pilots could deal Mr. Bush a damaging political blow. The success of precision bombing strikes against highly defended Iraqi targets was among the strongest aspects of American military performance in the Gulf War.

And, though more risky steps might have to be considered if Mr. Bush exhausts a target list and finds Mr. Saddam still defiant, he can also hope that the humiliation of renewed bombing will embolden internal Iraqi dissidents who staged an unsuccessful coup against Mr. Saddam in late June.

As in earlier military operations threatened against Iraq, the critical element of surprise would be assured by uncertainty as to the exact timing of the raids against the ministry buildings.

It was not clear whether Saudi Arabia was willing to allow its bases to be used for any new bombing operations. The Saudis are known to be pushing for a much broader attack on Iraq "to finish the job," as one Saudi official recently put it, and may not be willing to publicly support more limited action that is carried out exclusively by U.S. forces.

Likewise, Britain and France, which strongly support punitive raids against Iraq, were not poised to participate, due to the narrow scope of the anticipated missions, but were expected to lend full support at the UN.

U.S. military planners have worked in recent months to refine plans to knock out Iraq's reconstituted air defense capabilities. The defenses of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Israel have been beefed up in recent weeks with deployments of Patriot missile batteries and, in Kuwait, U.S. Marines.

A key element of the looming confrontation is the pretext under which UN inspectors will demand entry to military and Defense Ministry buildings under the cease-fire accord that ended the Gulf War. The terms of the accord compelled Iraq to allow UN inspectors to search out and destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction as well as the laboratories, factories, and archives that supported them.

But Iraq maintains that the protection of its national sovereignty demands that the inspections are not turned into espionage missions, the true goal of which, allegedly, is to gather information to topple Mr. Saddam by cracking the ring of security that has kept him alive and, thus far, immune to revolt and coup attempts.

A senior Iraqi official ruled out further inspections in Iraqi ministry buildings in a statement this month that the White House regarded as a serious challenge both to the UN and to Mr. Bush's capacity to lead his coalition partners once again in military action.

While in theory the cease-fire accord would allow UN inspectors to search Mr. Saddam's personal offices, "safe houses" and security centers for documents relating to his weapons programs, UN officials have focused most of their attention on the actual armaments factories and depots where the weapons were manufactured and stored.

SHOWDOWN: *Bush's Denial*

(Continued from page 1)

criticize Mr. Bush and said that "politics has to stop at the water's edge."

He added that "Saddam Hussein has to know that the American people are unified."

Returning from Seattle on Sunday, Mr. Cheney did not deny the military aspects of the Times report, but he said:

"This suggestion that I saw in The New York Times this morning that somehow we were controlling UN inspections in order to create a confrontation to coincide with the opening of the convention in Houston and would then respond with military force, I think is totally irresponsible."

The report quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying the showdown would serve as the pretext for military action "to help get the president re-elected."

He did not deny that a key inspection was imminent, saying only that the United States did not control UN inspections.

A Bush administration official said privately that Washington had been in contact with Britain, France and other Gulf War allies about plans to take action "swiftly and decisively" if Iraq rebuffs a new UN request to inspect facilities believed to house evidence of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.

In Baghdad, Nikolai Smidovich, the head of a UN arms team, said Sunday that inspections would resume on Monday. He refused to comment on the report that the inspectors would provoke a confrontation with Iraq on Monday.

In a related development, NBC News reported Sunday that the U.S. Air Force had secretly moved air warfare staff to Saudi Arabia so it could launch air strikes throughout Iraq if necessary.

Their mission was to prepare to shoot down Iraqi aircraft flying against Shi'ite rebels in the southern third of Iraq, senior military sources told NBC.

"Nothing is imminent," a Pentagon official told NBC. "We just want to be ready within 24 hours the next time Iraq diddles us and violates the UN resolutions." *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Peres Plans Visit to Moscow

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will visit Russia this week to discuss Middle East peace talks.

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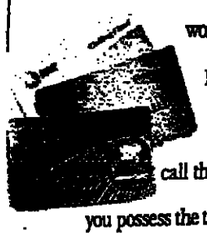
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OPINION

Now the Republicans

In a Different World

The Republicans are not happy campers this vacation season. They have about them an air almost of puzzlement as they convene in Houston. For three presidential elections in a row — the Reagan victories of 1980 and 1984, the Bush threepeat in 1988 — they used the same familiar combination of appeals to the electorate with enormous success. Yet this time around it is not so clear that those appeals are working or even can be made to work. The president is down in the polls, and whether from too much orthodoxy or not enough is a matter of great intraparty dispute. The unaccustomed question hanging over this convention of the party that is supposed to have a mortal lock on the Electoral College is, what's wrong?

Partly what is wrong is simply that 12 years have passed. The Republicans are the predictable victims of some of their own successes as well as failures. It is not that the times have somehow passed the party by. Its philosophy and imagery are more than ever at the center of the legislative and political processes; witness the extent to which they have been selectively adopted by the Democrats. But circumstances have changed, in part by virtue of the Republicans' own efforts, wise and not so wise alike. It is their world now, in the sense that they are the ones who can be held responsible for it.

How have circumstances changed? In the economic sphere, in some ways easiest to discuss, the Republicans have deficit-spent themselves — and the country — into a corner. It is often said that they have shrewdly disarmed the more activist Democrats by emptying the Treasury, but in the process they have disarmed themselves as well. To reinvigorate a barely recovering economy and get the government out of the way, their abiding instinct is to resort to further tax cuts. But they no more than the Democrats can plausibly afford it. James Baker mentioned the possibility of lower taxes in the announcement of his move back to the White House on Thursday and set off an instant tremor in the bond market, which fears a higher deficit.

Doctrine is a problem on the spending side of the budget and in the regulatory field as well. The Republicans believe, as to the role of government in the economy, that less is more. So they profess, anyway. That has always been a congenial view in America, including among some of the greatest beneficiaries of government largesse, and it was never more so than during the giddy Reagan years. But in harder times, which these are, people tend to demand as well that government be a font of help. That is as true of the executives in the defense and other hurting industries as it is of the 10 million unemployed or the tenth of the population on food stamps. This is not the most propitious moment in the business cycle for those who would shrink the government.

On social issues, the risk for the Republicans is ironically the opposite. They have become, of the two, the more intrusive political party that wants the government to do too much. Abortion is the classic example (the Republican platform would criminalize it) but it is not the only one. Even Barbara Bush says she wishes that the party's conservatives would leave the abortion issue be. She wishes in vain. In the late 1960s and the 1970s it was mainly the left that lectured a resisting society and tried to change its patterns of private behavior. The Republicans saw a threat to traditional values against which they are still campaigning. But now it is they who have become the behavior-modifiers, and people are no more pleased with the unwanted pressure from the one direction than from the other.

In foreign affairs, the party also has a problem. The simple scorecard that the Soviet presence created in matters of foreign policy and national defense is gone. National security used to be the Republicans' strong suit; they were the party that almost always wanted more. Now it is a different, subtler world and one through which they are no longer necessarily the ablest navigators.

The Democrats made a move this year as a party. Tired of losing, they are openly trying to appeal more to the center of the electorate, less to the left. The question for the Republicans is whether they, too, will move to the middle, or try to make the old verities work for them once more in a muddy year. The evidence thus far — the work of the platform committee, the pressure on the president on the signature subjects of taxes and abortion — suggests that they will try to stick to doctrine. Maybe that will work, but in 1992 it's going to be a hard sell.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Uphill Campaign

Rewind to 1988 and humid New Orleans. George Bush trails a Democratic governor. His prospects are uncertain; the shadow of Ronald Reagan looms large. Mr. Bush makes a surprisingly good speech, jumps ahead, and stays ahead during a relentless, mudifying campaign.

Fast forward to 1992 and Houston, another hot, humid Southern city. The same George Bush again trails a Democratic governor, this time by a wider margin. His record is mixed, his message unclear, his party divided. The economy is shaky, the public restless. And Bill Clinton, learning from Michael Dukakis's 1988 paralysis, has plunged into a far more energetic campaign. Can the president, starting with another knockout acceptance speech, do it again?

Many Republicans seem convinced that their convention is make-or-break time. It is surely important: Mr. Bush could definitely use a "bounce." But that puts too much weight on a made-for-television spectacle.

Conventions define themes and bridge competing views. This convention could give definition to Mr. Bush, something he sorely needs. But conventions don't win elections. What this week truly marks is the beginning of the real battle, of what Mr. Bush likes to call the "campaign mode."

If one thing is clear about the race so far, it is the public's vacillation. Remember March 1991? Mr. Bush's postwar approval rating was an astounding 88 percent. It is now about 30 percent. Mr. Clinton would not be riding his bus down America's blue highways if he had let the polls decide his fate. In late May, with Mr. Bush still comfortably ahead, USA Today awarded Mr. Clinton one state — his own, with six electoral votes. By mid-July, according to the American Research Group, Mr. Clinton seemed a cinch. He led in 31 states. Mr. Bush led in only one, with three electoral votes. So the pendulum swings. Mr. Clinton never tires of warning that it could easily swing back.

The Houston convention will be a theme-a-night affair, and Republican planners will put Mr. Bush's best foot forward right away. Monday's theme is "America's Spirit in the World." It will showcase Mr. Bush in the role he likes best and in which he has arguably enjoyed his best moments — commander in chief and world leader. That image would only be reinforced if the United States and its allies stage a dramatic confrontation with Iraq this week.

But what is most troubling voters is not foreign policy but domestic drift, unemployment, the loss of competitive edge. When asked why he has not converted success abroad into progress at home, Mr. Bush recites, without passion or priorities, a list of proposals — and blames Congress.

He left New Orleans four years ago as the custodian of the Reagan revolution, albeit with a "kinder, gentler" face, and got by with a shallow campaign in part because the country was feeling pretty good about itself. That feeling, like Mr. Reagan, is history. This convention is solely Mr. Bush's.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peru Needs Democracy

Peru's Shining Path guerrillas are a political nightmare come true, fanatics who think like Cambodia's murderous Khmer Rouge and who finance their brutality with "taxes" extorted from drug traffickers. Despite President Alberto Fujimori's recent seizure of dictatorial powers, Shining Path terror steadily paralyzes more and more of Lima, home of one of every three Peruvians.

The tide can still be turned, but not from outside. Peruvians have no use for the Shining Path. But they have grown dangerously estranged from their government and armed forces. The answer is more democracy, not less.

During the Cold War, Washington would have felt an ideological obligation to block a Shining Path victory. Strong humanitarian and drug-policy arguments still carry weight. Yet there are hard limits on what the United States can or should do.

For one, the Peruvian government has not asked for U.S. military intervention. If it did, Washington would have to take into account the Peruvian army's atrocious human rights record and Mr. Fujimori's brazen contempt for democratic norms. And it is far from clear that American military intervention would produce more than a prolonged stalemate.

Shining Path's tenacity is astonishing. It has no foreign sanctuaries and only 5,000 to 20,000 activists. On the other side are the 120,000 soldiers of the regular armed forces plus 200,000 peasants in village militias. Yet the territory and population under rebel control steadily increase. Fanaticism alone does not explain this. The sea these guerrillas swim in is the alienation of millions of Peruvians from their armed forces and government.

The military, which ruled Peru through the 1970s, is notoriously brutal and corrupt. It, too, makes deals with drug traffickers. And its drives against Shining Path have cost thousands of innocent lives. Meanwhile, Indian and mixed-race Peruvians feel particularly estranged from the European-descended power structure.

Mr. Fujimori, before he turned against democracy, seemed to grasp the need to broaden political power. That means, at a minimum, extending public services through Lima's shantytowns, assuring citizens the protection of an independent judiciary, and replacing bureaucracy with democratic accountability at all levels of national life.

Mr. Fujimori still talks about "real democracy" and promises a return to elections plus constitutional reform. But in practice he now relies on military repression. Force alone, U.S. or Peruvian, cannot defeat Shining Path.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Bosnia: Limiting Damage Is Better Than Nothing

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is a standing rebuke to the foreign policy gang in Washington that it was so slow to identify the peculiar difficulties of dealing with post-Cold War national convulsions that do not meet the standard definition of cross-border aggression — in Yugoslavia, post-Kuwait Iraq and Somalia, for instance.

In a new age when consensus in support of a principled and effective American policy was supposedly going to be easier to attain, the United States is left improvising madly and stewing about the inadequacy, to say nothing of the inconsistency, of the result.

The school that emphasizes the driving force of national interest in foreign policy has been confounded to observe that the spectacle of untended brutality, struggle and suffering sends shock waves around the globe and contributes to a real sort of instability.

The school that focuses on ideology, morality, human rights and democracy as the font of policy has been no less fazed to learn that other and darker ideas — tribalism, ethnicity, religious belief and sectarianism, gross personal ambition — seem capable of generating terrible passions and overwhelming hopes for enlightened governance.

The widespread dismay over the way things are going is already chipping away at George Bush's claim to be a foreign policy whiz. It may end up nourishing an extra readiness to turn these grizzly conundrums over to the United Nations or some other regional or international body. This might or might not solve the foreign policy problem, but at least it could take it off America's back and ease the acute personal discomfort that so many Americans now feel.

There are still other ways to evade these relentless and painful issues. America could decide or simply declare that the outcome is not all that important to it. Americans could practice conditioning themselves to live with a much higher degree of international restlessness and disorder than heralds of a new order had expected.

This is the face of the new isolationism. Its sources are flowing much stronger than they were a year ago when almost all Americans were celebrating a triumph in the war against Iraq. Then power and will seemed to matter. Now they are much harder to bring to bear.

Harder but not impossible. What seems most evident is that we Americans are exaggerating our embarrassment and unnecessarily deepening our own dilemma by looking at the current crop of cases too much in all-or-nothing terms.

In Yugoslavia, for instance, people pose the policy choice as one between escalating to a hideously exorbitant extreme or abandoning the field. In Iraq, the choice is seen as resuming a grim war more difficult than the first or eventually facing a revived, even a nuclear, Saddam Hussein. In Somalia, it is asked whether there is any place to stop between ensuring the delivery of some relief and assuming responsibility for the whole stricken country for a generation.

Some of this tendency to pose stark choices flows from a conscientious effort to calculate the true risks and costs of what might be the several stages of escalation. But a second part simply comes from a strategy employed by skeptics to discourage intervention.

In Washington, the Bush administration has been tuned to the priority of the president's re-election. It has allowed the skeptics, especially in the military, to elevate their understandable operational cautions and misgivings to the level of categorical political objections. But it is absurd to depict these situations as if there were no options between garaging the car and speeding at 80 miles per hour. It is absurd to suggest that the kind or scale of intervention undertaken in one place must match the pattern of intervention in another.

There is such a thing as doing one's best, acting in good faith and making calculated distinctions even when the effort may not appear sufficient to address the whole problem. Many foreign policy dilemmas — all of the above — have been allowed to fester to the point where incomplete emergency catch-up and salvage are all that there is left to do. The surgery has already been done on Yugoslavia, for instance, by the Serbs and Croats; policy from here on will have trouble amounting to much more than Band-Aids.

But this cannot be taken as reason to try nothing. Limiting the damage may be the only feasible goal, but it is a feasible goal. Staying engaged. Saving some lives. Redeeming a bit of honor. Heroism may be beyond us. A certain constancy should not be.

The Washington Post.

America: Baker and Clinton Ask Good Questions

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Only by integrating foreign, domestic and economic policies can America reverse its agonizing slow growth and deepening social divisions in the next four years. That imperative was at the core of speeches delivered by Jim Baker and Bill Clinton within four hours of each other on Thursday. They separately set out the biggest single theme for Election '92 and finally joined the campaign battle between Democrats and Republicans.

Neither address offered much to describe how this enormous task of renewal can be accomplished. The competing visions of revitalizing the economy and social spirit remain for the most part at the slogan level.

For Mr. Baker, speaking as he left the State Department to take over the White House and the Bush re-election campaign effort, remaking America seems to be largely a matter of focus. Now that George Bush has driven communism from the face of the earth and turned the lions of the Middle East into lambs, he can finally "target America" for leadership.

Mr. Baker's migration from Foggy Bottom to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is a physical metaphor for the transformation that he and the Democratic nominee, who spoke in Los Angeles, agreed the next administration must accomplish. That is to turn the overwhelming military and political power America exercises on the world stage into new economic strength and political resolve that will break the sense of gridlock at home.

Although he sprinkled his departure speech to the Foreign Service with references to "the conservative agenda" that Mr. Bush is proposing and the "contrasting philosophies" the campaign supposedly engages, Mr. Baker echoed the kind of pragmatic, people-oriented programs that Mr. Clinton has made the center of his long campaign.

"We need a range of job training and placement services for young people, factory workers, white-collar employees and defense-industry workers. We need to support civilian R&D and leading-edge sectors and a research extension network to make our discoveries available to entrepreneurial business. We need social services for health and welfare that help the truly needy," Mr. Baker said in one lengthy passage that Mr. Clinton could have delivered without changing a word.

Mr. Clinton's speech, which endorsed nuclear deterrence and military power in terms Mr. Bush could have uttered, was also built around the idea that "foreign and domestic policy are now two sides of the same coin." He went on: "If we are not strong at home, we cannot be strong abroad. And if we can't compete in the global economy, we will surely pay for it here at home."

But the speech offered more in the way of policy gadgets than architecture for accomplishing those goals. The Democratic challenger promised to form an "economic security council similar to the National Security Council and change the culture in the State Department so that economics is no longer a poor cousin to old school diplomacy."

This raises the question raised by Mr. Baker's call for Mr. Bush to "target America" now: If it is that easy, why hasn't it been done before?

Countries that are good at mixing business, government planning and diplomacy — France, Britain and Japan come to mind — do not have economic security councils. Their "integrated" approach is part of their history and economic structure, not something imposed one day by presidential or royal decree.

And Mr. Clinton's address was silent on the Bush administration's North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, one of the few concrete expressions of the new era of interdependence.

For all their shortcomings, these two speeches should open the way for serious discussion during the campaign of the transformation of the global economy that is occurring, with traumatic effects for both the industrial and the developing world.

More than 10 million Americans are now unemployed, and real wages have steadily fallen for many other Americans during the past decade. Britain and France each are likely to pass the once politically taboo figure of 3 million unemployed in their economies in the next month or two. Germany and Japan wrestle with lesser but serious economic problems.

By emphasizing the interconnection of trade, foreign and domestic policies, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Baker call attention to the global nature of the economic slowdown that has made this such a volatile electoral year, in America and abroad. They do not have all the answers. They may not develop them in the campaign, but they start out asking the right questions.

The Washington Post.

Bush Needs the Republican Mainstream

By Ken Ruberg

HOUSTON — Deafening calls for the election of a Republican Congress are certain to be a rhetorical favorite at the party's convention. Stressing the intransigence of Democratic lawmakers, speaker after speaker will urge voters to end government deadlock, free George Bush and save the nation by electing like-minded Republicans to the House and Senate.

As a progressive Republican firmly committed to my party's traditional ideals, I find the need to end the Democrats' 40-year domination of Congress compelling. Too many Democratic legislators, beholden to special interest groups and the money of political action committees, are incapable of setting budget priorities, restraining federal spending or placing reasonable limits on taxation.

Paradoxically, many Republican officeholders will not attend the convention, trying instead to distance themselves by campaigning at home or enjoying vacation far away from Houston's heat. Why? It seems obvious that congressional conservatives, expert like most incumbents in the art of self-preservation, are abandoning the president at a time of need.

First having tied his hands with rigid economic orthodoxy and a narrow social agenda, the conservatives are now fleeing at the sight of a restive electorate demanding something far different.

The party's conservative wing, it should be remembered, fought consistently throughout the 1980s for fiscal policies that ensured staggering deficits, guaranteed inertia in domestic policy and jeopardized the country's economic future.

Many of these same legislators have been unyielding in their insistence that George Bush adhere religiously to a divisive social agenda: opposition to civil and women's rights; support of government-written school prayer and the undermining of public schools.

But times change, and what was viewed in the Reagan era as a winning agenda now places this Republican president and many party candidates in harm's way.

The issues Americans care about in this election are mostly economic — jobs, growth, education and health care. Voters want bold domestic initiatives and social progress, not the economic status quo and state-managed morality.

Even as re-election-minded congressional conservatives avoid the convention, grass-roots allies on the secular and religious right have tightened their python-like grip on the party's agenda.

During the Republican platform deliberations last week, loyalists of Pat Robertson and Phyllis Schlafly exerted the kind of influence available only to those more interested in purging critics than in building coalitions, in achieving ideological purity than in winning elections.

The platform, once viewed as a statement of principle and philosophy intended to appeal to the broadest possible number of voters, now stands out as a document written to exclude intentionally many of those who might otherwise support Republican candidates.

The conservatives' defeat of proposals that sought merely to recognize respectfully a view on abortion held by more than two-thirds of all Republicans and independents has been well reported.

Not well publicized, but certain to be exploited by the Democrats, is the platform's indifference and hostility toward public education. Perhaps expecting divine intervention, platform writers failed to mention the need to finance improvements in public education but took great care to promote religious and private schools and home schooling.

Knowing that the Republican right was likely to dominate this convention, I am not surprised that many prominent congressional moderates have also chosen to avoid Houston. The further the party's doctrine moves from the mainstream of the American body politic, the further the party's centrists will separate themselves from party dogmatists. Like Barry Goldwater, who warned again last week of the political threat posed by social conservatives, they abhor the litmus-test politics of today's Republicanism.

Thus, we have a great political paradox. The Republican Party has fallen prey to the same mistakes and pitfalls that have led Democrats to defeat in five of the past six presidential contests. While the other party appears unified and Bill Clinton projects a centrist image, conservative interest groups are dragging President Bush to the right, alienating the center and threatening to walk away from the mess they have created.

The president, nonideological and conciliatory by nature, will bear the consequences.

The writer is national director of the Republican Mainstream Committee in Washington. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Evidence That Israel Can Shift

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In a column last spring *(IHT, March 3)*, I told the story of a Palestinian professor, Khalil Shikaki, whom Israel had forbidden to return from the United States to his home and family in the West Bank. The story has now taken an encouraging turn.

Mr. Shikaki came to the United States in 1989 because Israel had closed his university, Al Najah in Nablus. He taught political science in Wisconsin and Florida. When Israel allowed West Bank universities to reopen, he tried to go back. But he was excluded at the border last January by Israeli military authorities. He was given no reason.

When American academic colleagues asked Israel to reconsider, saying that Mr. Shikaki was a fair-minded scholar, Israeli officials said that he was a security risk because his brother was a founder of Islamic Jihad, a terrorist organization.

After the case was publicized, authorities in the occupied territories took another look at it. In May, Mr. Shikaki, who got his doctorate in America, was informed that he would be given a visitor's permit to teach at Al Najah for six months.

Last month Mr. Shikaki returned to the West Bank. His movements are restricted. He is not allowed to go to Gaza, where his father lives. He was refused permission to go to Tel Aviv to hear a lecture by Dennis Ross, a top assistant to Secretary of State James Baker.

"But I am not complaining," he said in a letter. "I am finally home with my wife and children. I am back at my university doing what I know how to do best, teaching history. I'm really very happy."

When he wrote me, Mr. Shikaki had been called twice to meet with Israeli security officials. He was not asked about his brother.

There the story rests for the moment — not exactly a happy ending, because Mr. Shikaki has the right to stay only until the end of this year, but a great improvement over his previous Kafkaesque status.

The story has wider implications. It suggests, as I have always believed, that the rigidities and inhumanities of occupation do not represent the true character of Israel. And it shows how much Israel has to gain if it can now negotiate an interim self-governing arrangement for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza.

Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's new prime minister, plainly sees the advantage of such an agreement. It would get Israel out of the burdensome and corrupting business of ordering the daily lives of 1.5 million Palestinians — of saying who may live where, who may build a house and so on.

The previous prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was never an enthusiast for the autonomy idea set out in the Camp David agreement. He went into the present negotiations reluctantly and offered a strangulated version of "autonomy."

Mr. Rabin campaigned, and won, on the theme that Israel's main priorities should be economic growth and reform to create jobs for new immigrants. That means reducing the emphasis of recent years on the occupied territories — the ideological obsession with them.

The essential aim of an interim agreement on the occupied territories — essential for both sides — must be that Palestinians have the sense of controlling their own lives. Only then can there be the psychological conditions for the two peoples to try living together in peace.

Prime Minister Rabin understands that. Accordingly, he is prepared to carry out crucial terms of the Camp David agreement that call on Israel to end its civil administration of the West Bank and Gaza, and withdraw its troops to specified security locations there. By all signs the mood of his people is also turning from ideology toward political and economic realism.

Mr. Shikaki said he had found Palestinians, who have so much ineffectual political romance in their history, also in a realistic mood. He was impressed when Al Najah students, often susceptible to radical movements, gave 57 percent of their votes in student elections to candidates supporting the peace process.

As for his own hopes, he said: "I intend to write soon to General Danny Rothschild, the coordinator of government activities in the West Bank and Gaza, to discuss an application for family reunification.

"That is the only route through which someone like me can regain permanent residency."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Gladstone's Secret

LONDON — No one yet knows whether Lord Rosebery is or is not to be the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is some screw loose, and until Mr. Gladstone has laid his plans before the Queen, it will be impossible to say whether it has been set straight. Although a professed Democrat in some things, Mr. Gladstone is a thorough old Conservative in regard to forms and ceremonies. The Queen has a right to have the list of the new Ministry submitted to her before the public, or even the persons selected for office, know anything about it. Thus none of the eager office-seekers has yet been invited to join Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

1917: No to Pope's Peace

PARIS — The text of the Pope's appeal for peace has not been made public. It presents no tangible solution of the multiplex problems of the war. Even were the time ripe for peace, which it is not, the Pontifical programme is too incomplete to serve as a basis for discussion. The impression forced upon the Allied mind is that Benedict XV has been blinded by Germanic pressure to the seriousness of the pledges of the Allies and their determination to exclude all idea of a patched-up, unstable peace.

1942: Split in India?

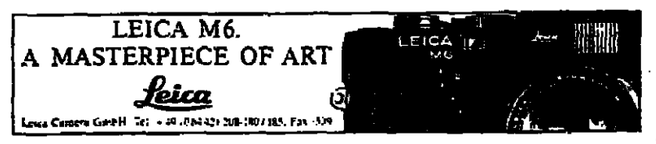
BOMBAY — [From our New York edition:] The leader of India's 80,000,000 Moslems, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, declared today [Aug. 16] that if the British, by seeking peace with the Hindu-dominated All-India Congress party, sacrificed the Moslems' interests, he would end his "co-operation." Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem league, which has remained aloof from Gandhi's passive resistance campaign said, "If the British now seek peace with the Congress, we could consider that a betrayal of the Moslems who have been holding out a helping hand to Britain."

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BUSINESS



CAPITAL MARKETS

Where Can an Investor Stash a Fistful of Dollars?

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International investors are awash in dollars. An eye-popping $23.5 billion worth of Eurodollar bonds reaches maturity during the current quarter — and that is only the scheduled amount of liquidity pouring into the market. There will also be untold additional millions from borrowers prematurely redeeming debt to seek refinancing at the lower interest rates currently prevailing.

To put some perspective on the number, the third-quarter figure is 50 percent higher than total redemptions of U.S. dollar-denominated international bonds in the second quarter and 48 percent above what is scheduled to mature in the final three months of the year, according to data provided by the Bank for International Settlements.

A flood of Eurodollar bonds is coming to maturity just as the currency plumbs the depths.

For European investors, the timing of this cash flood is disastrous. The dollar is a shadow of its former self. (It is the same story for holders of the 2 billion dollars worth of Australian dollar debt maturing this quarter.)

Currently trading at around 1.4645 Deutsche marks, within spitting distance of last year's record-low of 1.4430 DM, the dollar is 37 percent below its mark value of 15 years ago, 40 percent down from 10 years ago, 50 percent off from seven years ago and 19 percent lower than only five years ago.

The picture is not significantly different for investors who use the Swiss franc as their base. For British and French investors, the losses compared with five and seven years ago are about the same magnitude while over the longer horizon they suffer less.

While investors can eat the losses and convert dollars for their home currency, the timing is painful. Most analysts are convinced that it is only a matter of months until the dollar stages a long-awaited recovery.

But reinvesting the income in dollar securities is not so easy either. To put the money in fixed-coupon dollar bonds risks being another disaster. Current interest rates on paper ranging from five to 10 years are at a 20-year low.

If the dollar is expected to rise as economic recovery pushes up short-term U.S. interest rates, the prices on long-dated bonds can be expected to move in the opposite direction — unless, as some analysts believe, inflation remains remarkably subdued during the recovery.

A less risky alternative is to invest the cash in floating-rate notes. But that is also painful: The short-term U.S. rates to which the floating coupons are pegged are 6.5 percentage points lower than German rates and nearly 7 percentage points below French or British rates. In analysts' jargon, that's a huge "opportunity loss."

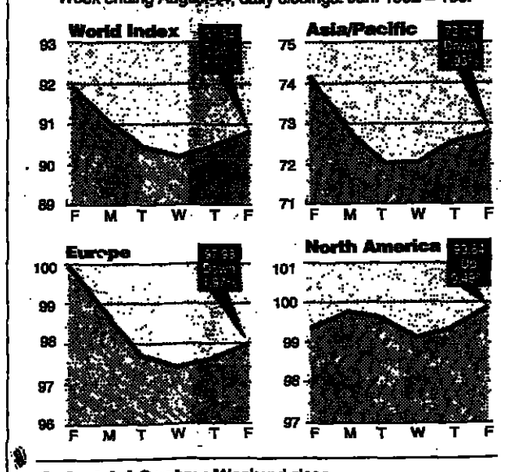
To ease the decision to remain in dollars and invest in floating-rate notes, bankers have come up with "collared" notes providing a minimum coupon of 5 percent and a maximum rate of 10

See EUROBONDS, Page 9



THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.
Week ending August 14, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	8/14/92 close	8/7/92 close	% change		8/14/92 close	8/7/92 close	% change
Energy	96.14	96.12	+0.02	Capital Goods	96.24	97.06	−0.87
Utilities	84.14	84.91	−0.92	Raw Materials	99.19	102.50	−3.23
Finance	72.95	74.43	−1.99	Consumer Goods	97.52	98.54	−0.94
Services	98.99	98.93	+0.06	Miscellaneous	103.87	105.24	−1.30

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, *and* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. *In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.*

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Aug. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.647	3.179	1.1272	0.3335	0.1485 *	—	5.071 *	1.1508	1.5982 *	1.3825	1.76 *
Brussels	38.14	36.875	26.102	6.8795	2.7534 *	19.577	—	222.353	0.2288	25.205	32.859 *
Frankfurt	1.4628	2.819	—	0.2548	0.1357 *	0.8871	4.854 *	1.167	1.149 *	1.2284	1.562 *
London (c)	1.2516	—	2.8357	0.5459	2.537.39	3.3773	53.84	2.54	245.625	2.2798	180.39
Madrid	93.642	180.617	64.022	18.589	8.434 *	54.801	3.7159	70.825	70.533 *	70.455	—
Milan	1,111.35	2,140.25	759.25	220.02	—	650.59	36.846	840.45	0.721	832.15	11.891
New York (b)	—	1.7215	1.4655	0.4255	1,206.00	1.5486	29.565	1.208	166.91	1.1965	93.65
Paris	5.795	9.557	3.3911	—	0.4467 *	3.0003	0.1446	3.7535	3.6844 *	4.1637	6.216 *
Tokyo	127.28	245.77	84.96	25.48	0.1149	77.15	4.2253	96.44	—	109.58	1.3674
Toronto	1.1943	2.3108	0.8208	0.2419	0.1079 *	0.7282	0.3993 *	0.973	0.9444 *	—	1.279 *
Zurich	1.3845	2.5432	0.9721	0.2857	0.1165 *	0.799	4.3769 *	—	1.4548 *	1.1015	1.4819 *
1 ECU	1.3919	0.7216	2.0257	0.7022	1,545.58	2.2947	41.9381	1.1601	177.237	1.6382	130.347
1 SDR	1.4486	0.7519	2.1286	0.7384	1,608.00	2.3892	43.7892	1.2151	184.489	1.7226	135.652

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates at 5 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentine peso	0.99	Greek drac.	181.00	Mex. peso	3171.00	S. Kor. won	778.30
Austral. $	1.3728	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.9442	S. Afr. rand	2.7722
Arab. sch.	10.38	Hung. forint	78.61	Norw. krone	6.7455	Swed. krona	5.321
Brazil cruz.	426.00	Indian rupee	28.28	Phil. **	25.10	Taiwan $	24.67
Chinese yuan	5.6231	Indo. rupiah	2029.91	Polish zloty	12900.	Thai baht	25.51
Czech koruna	26.45	Irish £	0.5511	Port. escudo	135.35	Turkish lira	4951.00
Danish krone	5.627	Israeli shek.	2.3935	Russian ruble	162.50	U.A.E. dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.375	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2942	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Venez. bolív.	67.50
Fin. markka	4.8119	Malay. ring.	2.4975	Sing. $	1.6894		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9176	1.9062	1.8899	Canadian dollar	1.1932	1.1948	1.1964
Deutsche mark	1.4698	1.4782	1.4859	Japanese yen	127.48	127.51	127.53
Swiss franc	1.3579	1.3328	1.3083				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

1 Million U.K. Homes Worth Less Than Loans

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — About 1 million mortgages in Britain, or one in every 10, exceed the value of the homes that were purchased with the loans, the Bank of England said in a report for release Monday.

What is more, the problem could get worse before it gets better. By the end of 1993, as many as 1.6 million British households might hold mortgages worth more than their homes if house prices, which have fallen by as much as 27 percent in southeast England since late 1988, drop by 1 percent per quarter.

Britain's housing crisis has stalled the economy's climb out of the longest recession since World War II, largely by blocking households' ability to move.

In a report called "Negative Equity in the Housing Market," Britain's central bank said those who bought at the top of the market in the second half of 1988 face nominal losses of £6 billion ($11.5 billion), or £6,000 per household. That is equal to 14 percent of con-

See HOMES, Page 9

A Case for Shoring Up the Chinese Wall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The suspension of one of Britain's top stock researchers because of information in an upcoming book he authored has called into question how independent brokerage houses are from their clients and how far investors can trust their buy and sell recommendations.

Terry Smith, head of research at UBS Phillips & Drew, was suspended last week after a newspaper published excerpts from his forthcoming book on flexible, though far from illegal, accounting techniques used by top companies.

"I think the Chinese wall just fell on me," Mr. Smith said.

Chinese walls are theoretical barriers within big securities firms between research, brokerage and underwriting divisions. The aim is to keep each unit independent and trustworthy.

Mr. Smith said the Chinese wall was not operating in his case. His suspension was triggered by his refusal to withdraw the book, "Accounting for Growth," which describes accounting methods he said some British companies use to massage their results.

The affair highlights potential conflicts of interest among analysts, their employers and the companies they study against the background of the collapses in recent years of Robert Maxwell's financial empire, Polly Peck PLC and British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC, a financial services concern.

In each of these cases investors had not seen through the presentation of the accounts or had not effectively extrapolated significant information from the footnotes.

Mr. Smith's case is not the first time that an analyst has been punished for being to the point, and Mr. Maxwell, for example, had a

See WALL, Page 9

Regulators Put New Pressure on Citicorp

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Regulators have forced Citicorp to sign a memorandum of understanding, a formal acknowledgment that the company's problems are great enough to require special attention, and to reduce its previously reported second-quarter earnings by $28 million, to $143 million.

The largest U.S. bank said Friday that the earnings reduction was required because it had overstated the value of its mortgage-servicing business, which collects payments from homeowners. Regulators said the cost of handling a deluge of mortgage refinancings prompted by low rates had been understated.

After spending 18 months pulling itself partly out of the financial hole it dug with losses on bad loans and receiving favorable reviews on Wall Street, Citicorp's response to the regulators' reproof showed that the company was still concerned about its image.

A day before the announcement, John S. Reed, the chairman, called his top officers in Tokyo and other financial centers to provide assurances that the agreement with regulators was not a signal of worsening problems. Mr. Reed also wrote a five-page letter to Citicorp's 80,000 employees, reminding them of the company's recovery and urging them to greater efforts.

Thomas Hanley, banking analyst at First Boston Corp., called Friday's disclosures "unfortunate, but hardly life-threatening." He said he saw no reason to change the conclusions of a recent research report that forecast profit for Citicorp of nearly $750 million next year.

According to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which regulates 4,000 U.S. banks, there were at midyear 530 memorandums of understanding or commitment letters in force. An additional 393 banks had signed formal agreements, a more serious criticism of the way a bank has been operated, and 186 banks had been issued a cease-and-desist order, the most serious reprimand.

When Citicorp eliminated its dividend last year, Mr. Reed admitted the move was encouraged by regulators. In quarterly filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the company has noted that regulatory oversight of its business was increased.

"The agreement does not impose any new constraints," Mr. Reed said Friday, adding that "it essentially embraces our own publicly announced plans."

Toronto Notebook

Canada Drives Home a Bargain on Its Car Exports to U.S.

In the course of concluding their free-trade pact with Mexico, Clyde H. Farnsworth of The New York Times reported, negotiators for Canada and the United States have quietly resolved one of the most explosive bilateral disputes, the fight over duties that the United States imposed on Canadian-made Honda Civic cars.

Canadian officials said that under proposed new North American Free Trade Agreement rules governing duty-free trade, Honda would not have to pay the duties. The U.S. Customs Service had found the Canadian Hondas failed to meet the current requirement that at least 50 percent of the automobile had to be made in either country to be duty free.

The pact raises the content requirement, up to 62.5 percent within 8 years, but defines the way value is calculated along lines the Canadians had insisted upon throughout the negotiations.

For example, the full cost of processing materials and the total interest costs on machinery and equipment would be included as part of the domestic content.

"This was a major initiative of the Canadians, and it does appear as if they have made a significant gain here," said Peter Clark, a former Canadian trade negotiator.

The U.S. Customs Service found in February that 90,000 cars built at Honda Canada Inc.'s plant at Alliston, Ontario, failed the 50 percent test, making the cars liable for $22 million in duties.

The decision caused a furor in Canada. The United States was accused of underhandedly trying to curb foreign investment in Canada.

No Bargain for Mulroney

President George Bush is looking for a boost to his re-election campaign from the North American trade pact, but the deal could be the issue that sinks Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Mulroney already is in deep political trouble. A recent opinion poll shows only 21 percent of voters back his Progressive Conservative party.

There is little doubt the pact approved by trade negotiators last week will be ratified by Parliament, where the Conservatives control both the House and the Senate.

But opposition leaders vow to make free trade the main issue in the next federal election, which must be held before November 1993. The U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, which went into effect at the start of 1989, topped the agenda of the 1988 elections. But since then many Canadians have soured on it.

The issue then as now is jobs and prosperity.

The government says Canada's trade surplus with the United States is $8 billion higher now than before the 1989 deal, which helped attract $15 billion in new foreign investment. Last year, Canada exported $5.7 billion more in goods and services to the United States than in 1988.

But with 11.6 percent unemployment and 2 million of Canada's 27 million people receiving government assistance, many remain unconvinced about the benefits of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, let alone the three-way deal.

"Canadians are not stupid," said Bob White, head of the 2.3 million member Canadian Labor Congress. "They know what the FTA has done to their country. They know what's in store for them with NAFTA. And you can be sure they will not be indifferent on election day."

Canadian Debt a Bargain

The weak shape of the Canadian economy is making the government's bonds seem attractive for the near term, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Fixed-income Canadian securities are "a pretty safe bet," said Chris Suzuki, director of risk management at Bank of Montreal. The analyst said "weak or non-existent economic growth" and its attendant low inflation make Canadian bonds attractive.

Beijing Cuts Hold On CITIC

Investment Firm Can Make Moves Without Review

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — One of China's biggest investment companies, China International Trust & Investment Corp., has been given broad autonomy to borrow and invest without central-government permission, it was announced Sunday.

The official China Daily newspaper said the government had told the company, known as CITIC, that it no longer needed state approval for each overseas loan it takes out.

CITIC, whose interests range from banking to real estate to satellites, is one of China's most westernized state-owned companies, and the one most closely linked with economic reforms now being fostered by Deng Xiaoping.

CITIC can now borrow overseas without prior approval, as long as it keeps within a ceiling set for the five years ending 1995, China Daily said.

It also has been given complete autonomy to decide on investment projects under 200 million yuan ($36.8 million) at home and $30 million abroad, the paper said.

The report did not say what the five-year ceiling on borrowing was.

The president of CITIC, Wei Mingyi, said his company had been given complete freedom to decide the amount of loans, their terms, the market, the lead-managing bank and the currency.

CITIC has 45.3 billion yuan in assets and 40.3 billion yuan in liabilities, China Daily said. It has invested extensively in Hong Kong, but also has purchased shares in U.S., Australian and Canadian companies in recent years.

The lifting of investment restrictions will speed CITIC's business, Mr. Wei said. Previously, he said, it could take months to obtain approval for even a $1 million project.

CITIC hopes to have diversified investments around the world, with its shares listed and traded on exchanges worldwide within a decade, the newspaper said.

CITIC last year benefited from the fast growth in China's economy, recording one of its best results. Profits jumped 42.5 percent, to 368.9 million yuan from 258.8 million. *(Reuters, AP)*

Pact Has U.S. Farmers On Both Sides of Fence

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the American consumer, the biggest effect of the North American Free Trade Agreement will take place in the neighborhood supermarket, where fresh fruits and vegetables will become more plentiful, more readily available in winter and almost certainly cheaper.

The free-trade pact between the United States, Canada and Mexico would, if ratified, eliminate the U.S. tariffs now imposed on tomatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers and many other foods imported from Mexico.

The accord would also reduce transportation costs by opening long-haul, cross-border truck routes to low-wage Mexican carriers.

"You will find a greater availability of fruits and vegetables in your store, and the prices will be lower," said Colin A. Carter, a professor of agricultural economics at the University of California at Davis.

A family of four living in a state on the Mexican border could save up to $50 a year on its food bills once the tariffs are eliminated, Mr. Carter said. Families living farther from the border would save less, because high transportation costs mean that fewer Mexican fruits and vegetables are eaten in Eastern and Northern states, he added.

But while shoppers may be pleased, some American farmers are furious.

Ben C. Abatti raises cucumbers, lettuce, asparagus and other vegetables on a 14,000-acre (5,700-hectare) farm near Holtville, California, just a few miles north of the Mexican border. He competes directly with Mexican farmers in nearby Mexicali, and relies on tariffs of up to 35 percent to offset the difference between American labor costs of $6 an hour and Mexican wages as low as $5 a day.

"If we didn't have the tariffs today, they'd run us out of business tomorrow, that's for sure," Mr. Abatti said.

Farmers like Mr. Abatti who harvest labor-intensive crops make up a small and vocal minority pitted against the many who grow crops that do not thrive in Mexico's heat and sun. They look forward to selling more corn, hogs and other highly mechanized commodities to its 92 million people.

Lawmakers representing farmers whose crops are also produced efficiently in Mexico tend to oppose the pact, while those from districts that will benefit from access to Mexican markets are more favorable to it.

Taiwan Reserves Rise To Record $87 Billion

Reuters

TAIPEI — Investment income and the weakening value of the U.S. dollar helped boost Taiwan's foreign-currency reserves, already the largest in the world, to a record $86.63 billion at the end of June, the Central Bank of China said Saturday.

The reserves rose from their previous record of $84.6 billion in May and $72.2 billion in June 1991, the bank said. It attributed the rise mainly to recent appreciation of the Deutsche mark and yen against the U.S. currency. This boosted the value of assets denominated in those currencies when measured in dollars.

The reserves were also boosted by increased interest income after the bank shifted some funds to new investment vehicles to maximize its return, it said.

Taiwan holds about 55 percent of the reserves in the form of securities issued by foreign governments and institutions, and the rest as bank deposits. It was the biggest Asian buyer of U.S. government securities in the first quarter of 1992.

About a third of the reserves are held in the United States, a third in Europe, and the rest in Japan and other countries. Between 55 percent and 60 percent are denominated in U.S. dollars, Samuel Shieh, the central bank governor, has said.

In recent months, the central bank has begun to use the reserves actively. In February, the bank said it would allocate $10 billion to finance overseas investment by local companies and major domestic development projects.

Separately, the semiofficial Central News Agency reported Taiwan's savings rate, though still one of the highest in the world, is expected to fall to a 17-year low this year because of surging consumer spending and flows of capital abroad.

The savings rate will drop to 27.9 percent of gross national product in 1992 from 29.5 percent in 1991, the news agency quoted the government's bureau of statistics as saying.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Aug. 14

Dollar Straights

Governments/ Supranationals

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Tsy
African Dev Bk	7¾	02	107¾	7.38	+46
Aldc	8¼	96	108¼	5.91	+78
Alberta Prov	7¾	98	108	6.42	+49
Asfinco	7¾	98	108½	7.51	+65
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	107¾	5.90	+57
Asian Dev Bk	7½	97	107½	6.58	+63
Asian Dev Bk	9¼	98	116¾	6.53	+63
Asian Dev Bk	7½	02	103¾	6.98	+63
Australia	11	01	126¾	6.92	+66
Australia	11½	95	114¾	5.97	+74
Australia	11¼	98	124	6.73	+84
Australia	11¼	15	158	6.98	+123
Austri Control	9	96	110¾	5.92	+76
Austri Control	7¼	96	104¾	5.91	+76
Austri Control	5¼	96	109¾	5.51	+76
Austri Control	5¼	98	114¾	6.28	+84
Austri Control	8¾	00	114¾	6.85	+111
Austria	10	98	117	6.42	+84
Austria	11¼	95	113¾	6.06	+68
Austria	9¼	96	115¾	6.06	+68
Austria	7¼	97	107¾	6.06	+68
Austria	7¾	97	107¾	6.06	+68
Austria	8¾	97	111½	6.06	+68
Austria	7¾	98	107¾	6.06	+68
Austria	7¾	02	104¾	6.88	+88
Austria	7¾	02	104¾	6.88	+88
Austria	8¾	02	111½		

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bayerische Vereinsbank	$150	2002	⅛	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 10%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. Increased from $100 million. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Commerzbank	$100	2002	⅛	99.85	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 10%. Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $200 million. Fees 0.50%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	$75	2002	libor	100	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor, with a minimum of 5¼% and a maximum of 10½%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
De Nationale Investeringsbank	$100	2002	⅛	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5¼%, maximum 10%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Dresdner Bank	$200	2002	⅛	100	—	Below 3-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 10%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Eurofima	$200	2002	2.55	101.425	—	Below 3-month DM Libor, with a minimum interest of 5¼%. Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
NMB Postbank Group	$200	2002	⅛	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5¼%, maximum 10%. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
SFA Master Trust	$ 50	1996	0.45	99¾	100.00	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1995. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $200 million. Fees 0.625%. Denominations $10,000. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
World Bank	$400	2002	0.80	100	99.75	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Nippon Zeon	DM 50	1996	0.35	100.15	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Deutschland.)
Compagnie Bancaire	£100	1995	⅛	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £10,000. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Aegon	DF 500	2004	cibor	100.70	—	Interest will be the 6-month Amsterdam interbank rate in first two years and a fixed 8¼% thereafter. Reoffered at 100.70. Noncallable subordinated notes. Fees 1%. (ABN Amro Bank.)
World Bank	ECU 50	1999	¼	—	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Issue price and fees not disclosed. (Banca di Roma.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	C$ 100	2002	0.30	100	—	Below 3-month Canadian banker's acceptance rate. Minimum interest 5¾%, maximum 8.90%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	C$ 125	2002	0.30	100.20	—	Below 3-month Canadian banker's acceptance rate. Minimum interest 5¾%, maximum 8.90%. Noncallable. Fungible with above-mentioned issue, raising total to C$225 million. Fees 0.50%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Mitsui OSK Lines	¥ 15,000	1997	¼	100.15	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Toray Industries	¥ 15,000	1997	0.20	100¼	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Allied Lyons Finance	$150	1997	6½	101.22	99.85	Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Philip Morris Capital	$200	1999	6¾	101.10	99.10	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Petrofina (Delaware)	DM 200	1997	9	101⅞	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
South Australian Government Financing Authority	Aus$ 150	2002	9	101.55	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
State Electricity Commission of Victoria	Aus$ 100	2003	9¼	101.40	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
Central Japan Railway	¥ 20,000	2002	5.90	101½	—	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Toyo Kanetsu	$100	1996	2¼	100	104.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 18. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)

Investors Unnerved by Idea of Tax Cuts

Market Watching FOMC for Signs of Cut in Interest Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The jittery bond market, which sold off last week because of fears of oversupply and fiscally induced inflation, will be cautiously watching this week's Republican Party convention for any talk of lower taxes, market analysts said.

In addition, the market will have an eye on Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Reserve System's policy-setting body.

Many economists believe the FOMC will stand pat on rates during the Republican convention, but others say the Fed policymakers may signal an easing.

Any talk of taxes at the convention may also catch the attention of the bond markets, economists said, after comments about taxes by President George Bush's new chief of staff, *James A. Baker 3d*, triggered a sell-off on Thursday.

The idea of lower taxes raised fears of inflation, which reduces the value of bonds.

Investors were also moved Thursday by concerns about oversupply after the Treasury's $36 billion quarterly auction of government securities. "The frantic post-Treasury refunding selling pushed the market down," said Trude Latimer, vice president of Wayne Grayson Capital Corp.

Some confidence returned Friday, as the White House denied Mr. Baker was hinting at specific new programs when he spoke of tax and spending cuts, and prices rebounded. Over the weekend, however, Mr. Bush and his Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, said Americans were too heavily taxed.

The average yield at the auction on the Treasury's new 30-year paper was 7.29 percent, down from 8 percent at the previous auction May 7 and its lowest yield since the Treasury began regular scheduled auctions of 30-year paper in 1977.

The price of the new 30-year bond closed Friday at 99 2/32 for a yield of 7.32 percent. The old issue ended the previous week at 107 6/32 for a yield of 7.39 percent.

Steven Ricchiuto, chief financial economist for Barclays de Zoete Wedd Government Securities Inc., noted Thursday's sell-off and said: "Potential market volatility lies in what Baker's contribution to Bush's economic program will be. The convention would be first place for rumors about that program to come out."

"There is a bad mood in the market," said Nancy Kimelman, chief economist for Technical Data System. "It is going to take a few more sessions, or even a few weeks, until the market fully comes to grips with the progress it made over the last month."

Bonds had climbed over $40 for every $1,000 bond face value in recent weeks.

Brian Keyser, economist with CRT Government Securities, said many market watchers were anticipating easing signals from the Fed this week, but he does not expect a change in policy as he considers short-end Treasury yields a little too low already.

Mr. Ricchiuto said that on July 2, when the Fed cut the discount rate it charges on loans to banks by 25 basis points, to 3 percent, the Fed went into a neutral stance, which now leaves room to adopt a new easing bias. "The Fed does not want bond rates to back up any more," he said.

The new 10-year Treasury note ended last week at 98 30/32, for a yield of 6.50 percent. The previous week the old 10-year paper ended at 106 22/32, to yield 6.55 percent.

The new three-year note ended at 99 29/32 to yield 4.64 percent.

(Reuters, UPI)

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Prices Key To German Rate Cut

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank will cut interest rates only when inflation and monetary growth fall into the central bank's target ranges, a director of the institution said in a report published Sunday.

The conditions for a rate cut are "3.5 percent to 5.5 percent growth in money supply and an inflation rate with at the most a 2 before the decimal point," Otmar Issing, a Bundesbank director, told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper.

"That is our concept for the medium-term," he said.

Germany's M-3 money supply grew by an annual 8.7 percent in June, far above the Bundesbank's 5.5 percent target ceiling for 1992. Retail prices rose 3.3 percent in July, compared with the like month a year earlier, but Mr. Issing said that level remained too high.

The weak dollar also affected the July figure, which was down from 4.3 percent in June.

Mr. Issing opposed pleas for a more lenient Bundesbank policy. "What we need is not an artificially overheated economy, but a move towards stable growth that will last for some years," he said.

African Group Expects Pretoria To Join Soon

Reuters

WINDHOEK, Namibia — Ten southern African states that expect competitive trade relations with a powerful post-apartheid South Africa will on Monday transform their voluntary alliance into a formal development community.

The leaders of South Africa's black-ruled neighbors arrived in Windhoek on Sunday for a summit on Monday to create the Southern African Development Community. Charles Hove, chief economist of the current Southern African Development Coordination Conference, said the new community would be built on the assumption that South Africa would join soon.

The SADC plans to promote integration of trade and regional economies and the creation of a stable investment climate.

The conference's executive secretary, Simba Makoni of Zimbabwe, said the new community could develop into a common market with a regional parliament.

Kazakhstan Backs the Ruble Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The battered ruble has received a vote of confidence, as Ukraine's top banker said he favored using the currency and the president of Kazakhstan pledged full support for the ruble zone.

"The ruble should be above national interest and not simply a Russian bank note," said the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, in a television interview.

"I am going to propose moves to revitalize the ruble," he said, adding that if other former Soviet republics did not agree "we will do it jointly with Russia."

But Azerbaijan inched away from the ruble over the weekend, introducing a parallel currency, the manat. One manat is worth 10 rubles, the Itar-Tass news agency said. Initially, workers will receive about 20 percent of their wages in the new currency.

Tass quoted a spokesman for Azerbaijan's central bank as saying that the republic had acted because of *an acute cash shortage in the Transcaucasian state.*

The manat bank notes were prepared so quickly that the three denominations, which are all the same size, carry identical pictures of Maiden's Tower, a landmark in Baku, the Azerbaijan capital.

Ukraine introduced a reusable coupon earlier this year, promising to later replace the ruble with a new currency, the hrivnya. But the chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, the republic's central bank, urged postponement of plans to dump the ruble.

"The situation with the coupon has taken on the characteristics of a national tragedy," the chairman, Vadim Hetman said at a news conference on Saturday.

At the time of its introduction, the coupon and the ruble traded roughly at par. But the coupon has since effectively replaced the ruble.

"The first way to strengthen the coupon is to restrict money supply and credits," Mr. Hetman said, "but the government continues to print more money and introduce ever more costly programs. The second way to is to arrange another temporary marriage with the ruble. Yes, we must temporarily back down."

A decision on the central bank proposal will be made "at the highest level in September," Ukraine television said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Earnings Fall in Korean Industry

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korean manufacturing companies suffered a significant fall in profits during the first six months of 1992 because of higher costs and sagging exports, according to performance results published Saturday.

This is the first time in three years that South Korean manufacturers have suffered a decline in profits, analysts said.

Of the 499 publicly traded companies whose business year ends in December, the 373 manufacturers posted the equivalent of $56 billion in total revenue during the first six months to June, up 12 percent on the year-earlier period.

But their total pretax profit plunged 14.7 percent, to $943 million, in contrast to a 14.2 percent increase a year earlier, reports by Lucky Securities Co. and Dongsuh Securities Co. showed.

The reports attributed the decrease in profits to the sluggish exports of South Korean goods faced with a lessening competitive edge, high costs for loans and the business slowdown.

Analysts said 1992 was an especially bad year for manufacturers facing high interest rates and weak exports. This comes on top of the problems of a flagging stock market, which makes it more difficult for local companies to raise equity.

Slow business and high costs for loans have forced 20 listed manufacturing companies into bankruptcy or to ask for court protection from creditors this year.

South Korea's main export items — iron and steel, machinery, electronics and automobiles — all showed a poor performance, with automakers suffering a 55 percent cut in profits.

In contrast, the service sector — including builders and financial institutions — on the whole enjoyed booming business, registering a 25.6 percent increase in revenue and 26.2 percent growth in profit.

Despite government efforts to curb a construction boom, companies in this and related sectors, such as cement manufacturers, reaped handsome profits.

The most outstanding results in the service sector came from the state monopolies Korea Electric Power Co. and Korea Mobile Telecom. They posted a 55 percent and a 80 percent increase in profit, respectively.

In terms of revenue, Samsung Corp. kept its top position with an equivalent of $7.2 billion, up 28 percent from the year-earlier period. Samsung was followed by Hyundai Corp. with $7 billion and Daewoo Corp. with $4.9 billion.

In terms of profits, Korea Electric Power topped the list with $686 million, up 55 percent.

The state-run Pohang Iron & Steel Co. was next with $120 million, up 14.2 percent. Shinhan Bank took third place with $83.3 million, followed by Hanil Bank with $61 million and First Bank with $57 million.

EUROBONDS: *Where to Stash a Fistful of Dollars?*

(Continued from first finance page)

percent. With the short-term reference rate currently at 3.5 percent, the guaranteed minimum of 5 percent looks compelling.

Since the start of this month $2 billion worth of collared floaters have hit the market. Blinded by the higher coupon, investors ignore why the American and European banks issuing the paper are being so generous.

The paper is all subordinated debt, by definition less secure than senior borrowing, and the banks can count it as part of their required capital under international rules.

When market rates rise beyond 5 percent, the interest rate banks will be paying will be the London interbank *bid* rate. That is the level banks pay *depositors*. When the banks borrow money they usually pay some margin over the London interbank *offered* rate. Libor traditionally is ⅛-point higher than Libid.

The bottom line for the bank issuers is that after all the arcane swaps that lie behind such transactions they end-up with an all-in cost of money estimated at around 10 basis points over Libor, or currently 3.6 percent. That is an incredibly low cost, which explains the rush to issue such paper.

As if in response to critics who sneer at subordinated bank debt, Eurofima, the triple-A-rated agency that finances the purchase of rolling stock for Western Europe's state-owned railroads, last week issued $200 million of senior debt.

And going another step further, it promised an initial coupon of a whopping 7.325 percent.

The catch here is that reference rate is the three-month Libor rate in Deutsche marks. Interest will be set at 2.55 percentage points below mark Libor, which stands at 9⅝ percent. The guaranteed minimum coupon is 5¾ percent.

Interest will be paid in dollars. There is *no foreign exchange exposure* for investors: An investment of $1,000 will on the basis of current rates earn interest of $73.25.

The advantage to Eurofima can be gauged by assuming over the 10-year life of the issue that dollar Libor rates do rise to the 10 percent maximum envisaged in the subordinated bank floaters and that mark Libor rates drop sharply. Eurofima would then be paying interest of only 5⅞ percent at a time when the interest on standard dollar floating-rate notes would be 10 percent.

This complicated structure is apparently standard practice in the swap market. This is the first time it has been offered *in the public market*. Banks who were given one hour by the lead manager, Swiss Bank Corp., to decide whether they wanted to underwrite the deal complained that it was too short notice and an inappropriate way to market such a sophisticated transaction.

Complaints aside, everyone agreed it was a fabulous deal for Eurofima, whose targeted borrowing cost of 30 basis points below Libor is extraordinarily difficult to achieve in current market conditions. It is believed Eurofima's all-in cost after swaps was 37½ basis points below Libor.

Had Eurofima simply issued a standard floating-rate note, the best it could have achieved, a British analyst estimated, would have been 3/16 of a percentage point, or 18¾ basis points, below Libor.

Given the long-term nature of its own financing, Eurofima has little interest in floating-rate money and the proceeds were swapped to fixed-rate liabilities, mostly in Deutsche marks and Swiss francs. Had it issued fixed-coupon mark bonds, Eurofima would expect to pay 20 basis points more than the rate on German government debt, but its actual cost is believed virtually level with the government's.

Iberia Bid for Aéreo Bolivia

Reuters

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Iberia of Spain was the only bidder in a *second attempt to privatize* Bolivia's state airline, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, officials said Sunday. Iberia presented a two-year purchase option with a series of conditions, including presentation of Aéreo Bolivia's balance sheet figures and a value analysis.

HOMES: *Negative Equity*

(Continued from first finance page)

sumer savings in 1991. About one in five households face shortfalls above £10,000.

If house prices continue slumping, the total value of the losses could reach £10.5 billion by the end of next year.

Of the households so far affected, about 43 percent are in the southeastern counties surrounding London and 16 percent are in metropolitan London.

But even a mild pickup in house prices might rescue mortgage-holders. A 1 percent quarterly rebound in prices by the end of 1993 would pare the number of mortgages worth more than the underlying homes to 600,000, and the value of *those mortgages to £2.5 billion.*

To eliminate the problem entirely by 1995, however, house prices need to jump 10 percent annually starting early next year.

"Estimates suggest that by the second quarter of this year around 876,000 households faced a situation in which the value of their home had fallen below the value of their mortgage," the bank said. But personal loans secured by mortgages, plus the 420,000 borrowers who in June were at least six months behind in their mortgage payments, suggest the total is "closer to one million."

WALL: *When Interests Conflict*

(Continued from first finance page)

reputation for trying to bully analysts who tried to dig behind the his financial facade.

Mr. Smith maintains that his employer asked him to halt publication when it received two complaints from among the 200 companies named in the book after extracts from it were published. One was a banking client of Union Bank of Switzerland, UBS Phillips & Drew's parent, he said in a BBC radio interview.

British press reports have alleged that one of the complaints came from the food and beverages concern Grand Metropolitan PLC, which is a UBS client.

Mr. Smith had rated Grand Met as the company that used the most accounting techniques to flatter its corporate image.

UBS said Mr. Smith was suspended for misconduct over procedure. It asserted he failed to obey house rules that any piece of UBS research must be checked before publication inside the brokerage and also be sent to companies involved as a matter of courtesy and to eliminate factual errors.

The book, to be published next month by Random Century, is based on research done in 1991 by Mr. Smith and a UBS colleague. Their work was voted the year's best single piece of research in a poll of 126 investment managers.

Mr. Smith said in the radio interview that it appeared investors could not rely on the independence of research they receive from brokers, who do not wish to offend powerful corporate clients.

Institutions receiving research from "integrated" brokerage houses — those with underwriting, dealing and brokerage businesses — are often skeptical about how far they can trust it, one fund manager said.

In any case, recommendations by analysts *tend to be in favor of* purchases. For example, the latest research document by Barclays de Zoete Wedd makes 212 recommendations to buy and 68 to sell. Yet the stock market has been weak since May.

Many institutional investors are turning to their own research divisions to avoid the conflicts of interest at brokerages, and to tailor research more neatly to their needs, he said.

Still, the Chinese walls are not breached very often, says Mike Unsworth, head of research at Smith New Court. "The scope for abuse is clearly there, but the incentive for it is very much smaller than people imagine," he said.

Brokers who failed to resolve conflicts of interest would quickly lose their reputations and their clients, both corporate and institutional, he said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Aug. 12	Aug. 5
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	6.96	7.05
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	6.17	6.33
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	5.39	5.55
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	10.38	10.44
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.97	9.95
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	13.65	13.89
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.49	10.44
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.65	9.67
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.74	9.82
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	6.70	6.69
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	6.70	6.57
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	7.15	7.17
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.25	5.28
Yen, less than 5 yrs	4.62	4.63

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Aug. 13

Primary Market

	Codel $	Codel Mark	Euroclear $	Euroclear Mark
Straights	—	2,309.40	44.30	1,389.10
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	42.50	—	598.50	477.30
ECP	4,428.50	2,982.50	9,951.70	4,547.30
Total	4,471.00	5,291.90	10,594.50	6,213.70

Secondary Market

	Codel $	Codel Mark	Euroclear $	Euroclear Mark
Straights	8,950.70	27,367.70	19,834.50	30,767.90
Convert.	148.90	588.00	782.40	942.10
FRNs	1,665.50	2,434.10	4,813.60	10,821.10
ECP	5,485.00	5,747.30	4,696.40	9,398.90
Total	16,250.30	35,946.40	29,718.90	51,930.00

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Aug. 14

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	3⅝	3 7/16	3⅜
Deutsche mark	9⅝	9⅝	9 15/16
Pound sterling	10	10 5/16	10⅛
French franc	10 3/16	10⅛	10⅛
ECU	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
Yen	4⅛	3 15/16	3 11/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	Close
DJ Indus.	3,328.67	3,332.18	—0.11 %
DJ Util.	219.33	221.08	—0.79 %
DJ Trans.	1,257.28	1,277.40	—1.58 %
S & P 100	392.44	389.77	+0.68 %
S & P 500	419.91	418.88	+0.25 %
S & P Ind	492.80	491.63	+0.24 %
NYSE Co	231.06	230.79	+0.12 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,356.80	2,350.10	+0.29 %
FT 30	1,753.80	1,774.20	—1.15 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	14,820.	15,518.	—4.50 %
Germany			
DAX	1,547.80	1,609.50	—3.83 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	5,872.59	5,850.93	—0.48 %
World			
MSCIP	479.80	492.00	—2.48 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	
Discount rate	3.00	3.00	
Prime rate	6.00	6.00	
Federal funds rate	3¼	3¼	
Japan			
Discount	3¼	3¼	
Call money	4 1/16	4.00	
3-month interbank	3⅜	4.00	
Germany			
Lombard	9¾	9¾	
Call money	9.80	9¾	
3-month interbank	9.85	9.85	
Britain			
Bank base rate	10.00	10.00	
Call money	9⅝	9⅝	
3-month interbank	10¼	10¼	
Gold	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	Close
London p.m. fix $	335.70	349.90	—4.06 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask						
Scudder Funds:			GvSecs	10.47	11.05	INTL	11.94	12.58	Total	18.76	18.95	USGvB †	9.61	9.61	Unified Mgmt:			FdEx	142.30	NL	MNInt	10.89	11.29
CalTx	10.98	NL	Grwth	14.38	17.71	MoGvt	13.67	13.81	Sun Equity:			Thornburg Fds:			Grwth	12.79	NL	SciFid	117.96	NL	MNTF	12.39	13.01
CmwlTr	9.43	NL	MuCal	13.07	13.51	MuGvt	12.93	13.47	EqGr	10.14	10.66	IntMu	12.66	13.12	Incm	11.97	NL	Vanguard Group:			US Gv	10.79	11.33
Devel	38.35	NL	MuFL	13.58	14.14	MuHY	13.56	14.13	GovSec	10.18	10.69	LtdCal	12.65	13.01	Indian	9.28	NL	AssetA	13.75	NL	WallSt	6.95	7.24
GNMA	15.52	NL	MuLtd	6.63	6.77	MuInt	13.56	14.13	IntFl	10.38	10.81	LtdGv p	12.58	12.83	Mutl	12.15	NL	BdIndex	10.06	NL	Warburg Pincus:		
Grwth	15.32	NL	MuNH	13.56	14.13	NJ Int	12.76	13.22	SunAmerica Fds:			LtdGv	12.58	12.83	Ltm Gv	12.62	13.03	Convrt	18.90	NL	CapAp	12.90	NL
Grwth2	15.52	NL	MuNJ	13.50	14.06	Tower Funds:			AgGrth p	13.35	14.16	NM Int	12.76	13.22	Muni	12.15	NL	Explor	18.06	NL	EqIn	17.20	NL
Income	13.52	NL	MuNY	13.57	13.51	CapAp	11.16	11.53	BalAs †	14.68	14.83	Tower Funds:			Utilincm	11.97	NL	HYCorp	7.58	NL	FlxInc	10.65	NL
Shield	9.32	10.28	PaTax	10.57	10.83	Cascad †	12.37	12.37	Cascad †	12.37	12.37	CapAp	11.16	11.53	Vanguard Fds:			HYCorp	9.14	NL	GNMA	10.72	NL
GSthCo	12.07	NL	Sheraton Funds:			FlexSc †	10.61	10.83	LA Mun	11.68	11.68	LA Mun	11.68	11.68	Explor	14.55	NL	Pyrtace	14.55	NL	IntEqU	12.12	NL
Gold	8.88	NL	ARMS	10.83	10.83	EmGr †	14.48	14.48	US Gv	10.83	11.34	US Gv	10.83	11.34	Y Prof	9.37	NL	Quant	14.14	NL	IntGvt	11.35	NL
Grwin	15.95	NL	AdvSp	22.62	24.15	Gibin †	9.49	9.49	Transamerica:			Transamerica:			Quant	14.14	NL	STAR	23.26	NL	NYMu	10.94	NL
Income	14.85	NL	AgrGr	18.36	19.60	Grwth p	13.86	14.69	GvInc p	8.55	8.77	GvInc p	8.55	8.77	Wasatch	12.84	NL	TCInt	25.28	NL	Weiss Peck&Greer:		
Intl Fd	23.28	NL	Agrsc	18.36	19.89	Hilnc †	9.92	10.18	GrInc p	12.52	12.14	GrInc p	12.52	12.14	Welltn	22.72	NL	TCUSa	27.48	NL	Tudor	22.84	NL
Limited	13.79	NL	ATFT	8.84	9.21	MNYld p	9.62	10.10	GvSec p	8.52	8.94	GvSec p	8.52	8.94	Wellsly	22.47	NL	TCUSc	27.48	NL	Weitz	11.57	NL
MA Tx	13.46	NL	ATIn	115.44	115.44	TaxRt p	13.93	14.78	Invsp p	8.45	9.92	Invsp p	8.45	9.92	Windsr	14.01	NL	GNMA	10.68	NL	Wellsly	24.54	NL
MedTF	10.94	NL	AZ Mu	10.19	10.73	TFBd A	10.79	11.33	TFBd A	10.79	11.33	Hi Inc	9.03	9.87	WndsII	25.57	NL	HYCorp	7.58	NL	Westcore:		
MIS	9.07	NL	CalMu	14.41	12.77	Treasurer/Select:			Treasurer/Select:			Incom	21.81	22.96	Windsr	14.81	NL	IGCorp	9.14	NL	Bdinv	10.31	10.17
NYTax	11.54	NL	FdVal	7.28	7.66	BICap †	11.29	11.29	BICap †	11.29	11.29	IntGth	6.85	7.49	Wmgton	14.43	15.84	STCorp	11.18	NL	BostV	21.93	22.96
OHTax	13.84	NL	GthOp	24.81	24.27	EmGB †	18.83	18.83	EmGB †	18.83	18.83	Muni	7.48	7.84	Worldwide Group:			STFed	10.84	NL	BdPlu	14.22	14.98
PA Tax	13.35	NL	HiYld	14.06	14.80	GvInc †	10.12	10.13	GvInc †	10.12	10.13	MuniH	6.99	7.32	Acorn	28.39	NL	ST Tr	10.70	NL	Eq Inc	18.92	11.49
Quest	14.69	NL	LimMu	9.88	9.15	GrInst †	12.14	12.64	GrInst †	12.14	12.64	MuniInt	6.99	7.32	Acton	9.86	NL	Trident	31.78	NL	IntBd	10.55	11.05
ST Bond	12.13	12.17	LtdTr	8.87	9.15	HYTF †	9.44	9.66	HYTF †	9.44	9.66	NCap†	8.81	9.63	Action	9.86	NL	Twentieth Century:			LT Tr	10.67	NL
ST GNM	12.88	NL	MedG	13.01	13.69	HiYld †	7.65	7.65	HiYld †	7.65	7.65	Retire	7.38	8.67	Bond	9.43	NL	Idx 500	39.82	NL	LT Bd	11.20	11.73
TxFHi	12.28	NL	MMun	14.48	17.24	NatRs †	12.15	12.15	NatRs †	12.15	12.15	SciEng	13.18	14.26	Ultra	8.97	8.52	Cntrn	14.01	NL	MdTr	12.99	13.60
TxFInt	14.45	NL	MaMu	12.84	13.57	Trinity:			Trinity:			Vista	8.97	8.52	Vanguard Fds:			MedVl	12.99	13.60	ORTF	14.68	17.20
Zenith	14.45	NL	MiMu	13.18	13.79	Bond p	10.92	10.92	Bond p	10.92	10.92	Und Services:			AstAm	19.32	NL	Wellsly	24.54	NL	ST Bd	14.84	14.37
Seafirst IRA:			NJMu	13.18	13.79	TCU Gv	10.84	10.84	TCU Gv	10.84	10.84	Burn	4.25	NL	Windsr	14.81	NL	Westwood Funds:					
AstA †	13.02	NL	NYMu	17.12	18.23	20th Century:			20th Century:			Gibfd	6.83	NL	Windsr II	25.57	NL	Weitz: Partners:					
BlCh †	15.89	NL	199p p	9.47	9.91	Balinv	15.10	NL	Balinv	15.10	NL	Gibfs	6.83	NL	Wmgton	14.43	15.84	BalInc	14.43	16.86			
Bond †	11.14	NL	PrcM	13.12	13.81	Cptlgr	22.88	NL	Cptlgr	22.88	NL	Gthsr	1.39	NL	Yacktman:			BalCon	unavail				
Security Funds:			PrnRI	11.52	NL	Growth	22.53	NL	Growth	22.53	NL	Growth	5.63	NL	Yacktm	10.92	NL	Eqinc	14.05	14.64			
Action	9.86		Prrint	4.93	NL	Heritg	8.89	NL	Heritg	8.89	NL	Ifnco	12.35	NL	Zweig:			ExCon	unavail				
Bond p	7.88	8.19	Quest†	7.34	NL	Intlnc	8.03	NL	Intlnc	8.03	NL	RIEst	10.18	NL	Muni	13.82	NL	IntBd	10.59	11.02			
Equity	8.97	9.33	SmCo	15.01	15.80	Ultra	17.93	18.77	Ultra	17.93	18.77	US TF	12.01	NL	MuniLg	12.44	NL	IntEqC	unavail				
Invest	7.39	7.73	Wing p	7.36	7.71	Value	10.30	NL	Value	10.30	NL	WldSid	9.30	NL	MuniSt	15.69	NL	WmBlGr	9.78	NL			
TxEx	10.17	10.66	WWPP p	11.71	1.71	Stockman Funds:			Stockman Funds:			Value Line Fds:			Calif ns	11.80	NL	WmBlIn	11.03	NL			
Ultra	6.36	6.96	Sherman Series:			AmerPr †	14.82	14.82	AmerPr †	14.82	14.82	Aggrsn	7.34	NL	NJ ns	11.22	NL	William Penn:					
Selected Funds:			Convt †	13.86	13.86	DivVal †	13.18	13.18	DivVal †	13.18	13.18	Convt	12.51	NL	NY ns	11.84	NL	Penns p	10.52	11.04			
AmSh p	18.10	NL	Eqinc †	12.39	12.39	DvsVal p †	8.58	8.58	DvsVal p †	8.58	8.58	Fund	18.59	NL	Ohioin	11.20	NL	PATF	11.08	11.55			
SelSp p	19.79	NL	Gthinc †	9.63	10.13	Stockman Funds:			Stockman Funds:			Income	9.16	NL	Pennin	11.86	NL	Penns p	10.52	11.04			
USGov	9.88	NL	Grwth †	16.53	16.53	Am Ind	7.39	NL	Am Ind	7.39	NL	Value Line Fd:			VSPEF †	13.00	NL	PATF	11.08	11.55			
Selman Group:			Gthinc †	10.91	10.91	Assets	7.24	NL	Assets	7.24	NL	Aggrsn	7.34	NL	VSPGr †	8.32	NL	Wood Struthers:					
CapPd	14.22	17.03	GthRet †	14.03	14.03	Invest	7.61																

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BCCI-Bangladesh Gets New Identity

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — The Bangladesh operation of the collapsed Bank of Credit & Commerce International was put back on its feet Sunday under new ownership and a new name.

BCC (Overseas) Bangladesh Ltd. was closed in July 1991 after a Bank of England clampdown on BCCI triggered a worldwide chain reaction.

The new bank, Eastern Bank Ltd., takes over the four branches and the assets and liabilities of the defunct BCC Bangladesh. Its paid-up capital is $15.5 million and authorized capital $26 million. The government owns 60 percent of the shares directly and through state-owned financial institutions. The remaining 40 percent will be offered to depositors.

A Great Mall Is Planned in Shanghai

BEIJING (AFP) — China Resources of Hong Kong and Shanghai's Hualian Commercial Building signed a $100 million contract to build a huge shopping mall in Shanghai, the Xinhua news agency reported Sunday.

The two companies will develop an 82,000 square meter (882,320 square foot) area in the city's Pudong development zone, Xinhua said.

Parretti's Legacy: Fresh Loss at MGM

CULVER CITY, California (UPI) — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., continuing to bleed red ink and blame former owner Giancarlo Parretti for it, reported Friday a second-quarter net loss of $59 million, compared with a loss of $59.3 million in the year-ago quarter.

Revenue was $195 million, down from $208.3 million in the year-earlier quarter.

For the Record

The Indonesian economy grew 6.6 percent amid the worldwide recession of 1991, due largely to a nearly 25 percent gain in its nonoil and gas commodity exports, President Suharto said Saturday. *(UPI)*

George Gillett, whose ski resort and media company, Gillett Holdings Inc., is to emerge soon from bankruptcy reorganization, filed for personal bankruptcy in a federal court in Denver. *(AP)*

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices were rocked at midweek by disappointing company results, but the CBS all-share index rallied to close at 196.40 points, down only 0.60 from the previous week.

Volume was modest at 5.76 billion guilders, including 2.47 billion in equities.

Poor half-year results from Hoogovens, KLM and Fokker contributed to the selling pressure, while a number of other companies indicated that short-term prospects were bleak.

KLM fell 4 guilders to 27.30 guilders, Fokker was down 2.70 at 22.60 and Hoogvens dropped 2.20 guilders to 37.90.

Kempen & Co. brokers predicted that with the dollar and interest rates still heading down, a market turnaround was unlikely.

Frankfurt

Investors remained cautious amid doubts over the global economy and the ratification of the Maastricht treaty on European union. The DAX index fell 61.70 points, or 3.8 percent, to 1,547.80 points.

WestLB bank said there was no clear sign of global recovery. Uncertainty over the French referendum on the European Community's economic and monetary union also encouraged prudence, analysts said.

Nor did analysts rule out a further drop in the DAX, even below 1,500 points.

Chemicals suffered least, with BASF down 4.50 Deutsche marks to 220.50 DM, Bayer off 7.80 DM to 262.50, and Hoechst dropping 2.80 DM to 237.80.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index shed 28.34 points, to close at 5,882.59. Average daily turnover rose 34 percent, to 2.58 billion Hong Kong dollars, boosted mainly by the placement on Friday of 2.7 billion dollars in Hutchison Whampoa shares.

Mediocre interim results from Hang Seng Bank dampened sentiment, with the blue chip losing 2.50 dollars to close at 53.50 dollars.

Hutchison slipped 10 cents, to 15.80, while Cheung Kong, which owns about 40 percent of the company, was unchanged at 23.70.

London

Prices tumbled to an 18-month low, but rallied after news of slowing inflation in Britain and Germany.

After falling below 2,300 during the day on Tuesday and Thursday, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rebounded, climbing 6.7 points or 0.3 percent for the week, to close Friday at 2,356.8 points.

Analysts viewed the Friday inflation figures as a precursor to a possible cut in interest rates. The rebound was also aided by news of a fractional increase in industrial and manufacturing production.

Milan

Prices fell to a low for the year reflecting low confidence in the government.

The MIB index shed 44 points or 5.85 percent during the week, closing on Friday at 773 points.

The previous week's minor recovery was erased amid investor pessimism over government measures to revive the economy. The decision by Moody's Investors Service to reclassify Italy's external debt to Aa3 from Aa1 added to the market gloom.

Paris

Prices hit their lowest level of the year as analysts lowered their estimates for 1992 amid company reports that indicated a recovery was not under way.

The CAC-40 index closed at 1,753.46 points, down 24.81 points for the week. But it could have been worse; analysts were concerned on Thursday that the index might hit the critical 1,710 barrier, which they said could have brought a further drop of as much as 100 points. Still, the index has dropped more than 17 percent from its high on May 11.

Singapore

Stocks took a beating as foreign fund managers stayed away and continued to downrate the market.

The Straits Times industrial index lost a hefty 86.54 points during the week, closing at 1,337.95 on Friday.

Keppel closed at 5.40 Singapore dollars on Friday, down 55 cents from the week before. Sime Darby ended the week at 2.34 dollars, down 7 cents.

Tokyo

Share prices continued to fall amid concern over the economy, with the Nikkei index dropping below the psychologically important 15,000 barrier.

The Nikkei closed Friday at 14,820.25 yen, down 698.02 yen, or 4.5 percent, for the week, after closing on Thursday at 14,768.17 yen, its lowest since March 1986. The wider-based Tokyo Stock Price Index shed 58.10 points, to 1,123.13.

The decline in the average was mainly due to the drop to a record low of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, which fell 310 points, or 6.5 percent, to 4,780.

There was mounting pessimism that the 15,000-yen level might become a ceiling for the Nikkei. But some analysts said the fact that Hitachi had finished the week at 745 yen, up 5 yen on the previous week, might indicate that the market had hit bottom. Hitachi often has led rebounds from major market slumps, they noted.

Zurich

Investors remained defensive, with unemployment figures and continuing instability in Yugoslavia giving rise to concern.

The Swiss Performance Index lost 18.98 points during the week, closing at 1,119.86.

Crédit Suisse lost 75 to close at 1,690 and Banque Populaire Suisse dropped 10 points to finish at 810. Sandoz fell 20 points to 2,850 and Ciba Geigy finished at 656, down 9 points.

Crop View Improves In Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Russian grain harvest is speeding up because of a decree raising the state procurement price and is expected to be 2 to 4 percent larger than earlier predicted, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

The harvest now is expected to be about 98 million tons, the agency said. The chairman of the Russian grain committee, Leonid Cheshinsky, had predicted it would be 94 million to 96 million tons.

But harvesting has picked up following a decree that raised the state grain-procurement price to an average of 12,000 rubles ($75) per ton, Itar-Tass said.

Itar-Tass said other measures were planned to boost the harvest. They include a ban on private sales until farms have completed required state deliveries. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ China to Raise Imports

China sees a need to increase grain imports in coming years to meet a domestic shortfall that is expected to hit about 28 million tons by 1995, according to an article in the China Daily, Reuters reported from Beijing.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 14.

(Continued on next page)

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MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Kenyan Sets World Mark In the 3,000

The Associated Press

COLOGNE, Germany — Moses Kiptanui of Kenya set a world record Sunday in the men's 3,000 meters, running the distance in 7 minutes, 28.96 seconds at the Weltklasse track and field meet.

The previous mark was held by Said Aouita of Morocco, who ran 7:29.45 three years ago in Cologne.

Kiptanui, the 3,000 steeplechase world champion, ran unchallenged for the last three laps.

The partisan crowd was hoping for the Olympic 5,000-meter champion, Dieter Baumann of Germany, to break the record. But he ran out of gas and finished fourth as Kenyans swept the race. Paul Bitok was second in 7:33.28, and Yobes Ondieki was third in 7:34.18.

"I didn't know if I was on world record pace," Kiptanui said. "I thought Baumann was going to break it."

Kiptanui said he was going after the 3,000-meter steeplechase mark Wednesday at a meet in Zurich.

In the 110-meter hurdles, Colin Jackson of Britain set a European record of 13.04 seconds to beat Olympic champion Mark McKoy of Canada, who finished in 13.16.

Several other Olympic champions, including the 100-meter gold medalist Linford Christie of Britain, were upset in the meet.

Olapade Adeniken of Nigeria beat Christie and bronze medalist Dennis Mitchell of the United States to win the 100-meter sprint. Adeniken finished in 10.13 seconds. Christie just edged Mitchell, with both timed at 10.15.

Christie said he did not have a good start. "He ran better today. What can I say."

The women's 200-meter sprint also ended in an upset of the Olympic champion, Gwen Torrence of the United States. Irina Privalova of Russia, a bronze medalist in the 100, clocked 22.13. Torrence was second in 22.31, with Galina Malchugina of Russian third in 22.44.

Gail Devers of the United States, who won the 100-meter gold medal at the Olympics only to clip the last hurdle while leading in the 100-meter hurdles, won in 12.60 Sunday, a time that would have won the gold in Barcelona.

Olympic champion and world record holder Kevin Young raced to another victory in the 400-meter hurdles, winning in 47.42 seconds.

Reds Trounce Padres

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Streaking Barry Larkin had four hits and drove in a pair of runs Sunday as the Cincinnati Reds blunted San Diego's charge on second place in the NL West with a 10-2 victory over the Padres.

Cincinnati won the last two in the three-game series to leave San Diego in third place, three games back the Reds and five behind Atlanta. The Padres had moved within a game of Cincinnati by winning the series opener.

Cincinnati closed within 4½ games of the Braves by beating Bruce Hurst, who had won his previous four decisions since July 16.

The Reds, who had 15 hits, scored three runs in the second and three more in the fifth off Hurst. *He lasted just 4 1-3 innings and was chased after Darnell Coles' two-run double made it 6-2.*

Tim Belcher struggled but got his second victory in seven decisions, allowing two runs and five hits in five innings and walking four.

Cincinnati went ahead to stay in the second on RBI singles by Paul O'Neill and Bill Doran and a run-scoring groundout by Bip Roberts. Larkin singled home a run to start the three-run fifth and Coles broke open the game with his double.

Larkin, 12 for 17 in his last four games, had another RBI single to start a four-run seventh against three Padres pitchers. Joe Oliver singled home two more runs in the eighth as the Reds matched their season high for runs.

Cubs 1, Astros 0: — Greg Maddux pitched a four-hitter for his second shutout of the season as the Chicago Cubs beat the Houston Astros 1-0 in Chicago for their second victory in seven games.

Maddux struck out three and walked one in reaching the 15-victory mark for the fifth straight season. It was his seventh complete game and 11th career shutout.

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

Braves 7, Pirates 5: The Atlanta Braves built an early 6-0 lead off Danny Jackson (5-11) in Pittsburgh,, then held on as Orlando Merced's baserunning blunder cost the Pirates the tying run in the sixth inning.

Steve Avery (10-8) won his fifth consecutive decision against Pittsburgh, including two NL Playoff games last year. Alejandro Pena pitched the ninth for his 14th save.

Reds 5, Padres 4: Joe Oliver hit a sacrifice fly off former teammate Randy Myers in the ninth in Cincinnati. The Reds had tied the score in the eighth on RBI singles by Barry Larkin and pinch-hitter Jeff Branson.

Rob Dibble pitched a perfect ninth as Cincinnati held onto second place in the NL West.

Cardinals 6, Expos 4: In Montreal, Andres Galarraga hit a grand slam in the eighth inning against his former team and stopped the Expos' six-game winning streak. Galarraga drove in five runs, connecting against John Wetteland for his sixth home run of the season and third career slam.

Bob Tewksbury, at 12-5, set a career high for victories.

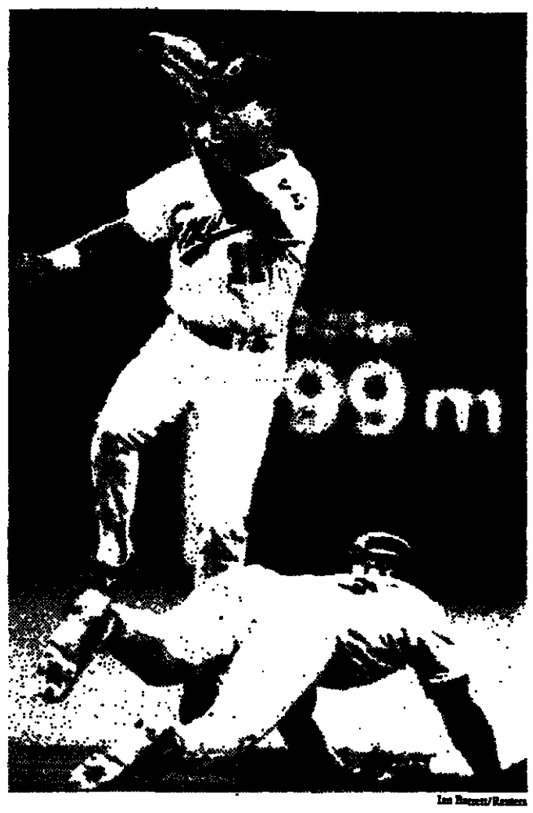
Phillies 4, Mets 3: Stan Javier singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning in Philadelphia as the Phillies sent New York to its third straight loss and 10th in 11 games.

With the score tied at 3, Jeff Innis walked Wes Chamberlain with two outs in the eighth and hit Darren Daulton with a pitch. Anthony Young relieved and gave up Javier's hit.

Giants 2, Dodgers 1: Willie McGee, a last-minute replacement in the lineup, hit a two-run single in the fifth inning at Los Angeles. McGee, starting because Chris James was dizzy with an inner ear infection, helped drop the Dodgers to 13-30 in one-run games. Los Angeles leads the majors in one-run losses.

Astros 5, Cubs 0: *Rookie Butch* Henry scattered eight hits for his first career complete game and struck out eight in Chicago. It was the Astros' fourth victory in five games.

Jeff Bagwell and Juan Guerrero drove in two runs each for the Astros, who are 8-11 on a 26-game road trip caused by the Republican National Convention.



Ian Barnett/Reuters

Bernard Gilkay dived beneath Spike Owen to steal second base as the Cardinals ended the Expos' six-game winning streak, 6-4.

Indians Beat Blue Jays, 4-2

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Paul Sorrento homered and Dennis Cook pitched 6⅔ erratic but effective innings as the Cleveland Indians beat the Toronto Blue Jays, 4-2, on Sunday in the first game of a doubleheader.

Cook gave up two runs and seven hits, walked five and struck out seven, sending first-place Toronto to its sixth loss in nine games. Ted Power retired all four batters he faced, and Steve Olin pitched the ninth for his 21st save.

The Indians are 11-3 in Cook's last 14 starts and 17-12 since the All-Star break.

Todd Stottlemyre allowed four runs and 11 hits in seven innings and was saved from further damage when center fielder Devon White reached above the fence to take a three-run homer away from Albert Belle in the seventh inning.

White hit Cook's second pitch for a home run, his 14th of the year and fourth leading off a game.

Cleveland scored three in the second on singles by Belle and Sorrento, Glenallen Hill's RBI double, Jim Thome's run-scoring groundout and an RBI single by Mark Lewis.

Brewers 1, Red Sox 0: In Milwaukee, Jaime Navarro pitched a three-hitter and outdueled Frank Viola, leading the Milwaukee Brewers over the Boston Red Sox 1-0.

Navarro struck out five and walked two in his second shutout and fourth complete game of the season.

Frank Viola allowed five hits, struck out six and walked one in his fourth complete game.

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

Royals 5, Orioles 4: Wally Joyner singled home the tying run in the ninth off Gregg Olson and George Brett followed with a sacrifice fly as the Royals won at home.

Rusty Meacham gave up six hits and one run in 3⅓ innings. Olson has blown six of his last 15 save chances, and seven of 35 this season.

Athletics 9, Angels 5: Rickey Henderson and Jose Canseco homered in a six-run eighth inning as the Oakland Athletics rallied from a five-run deficit in Oakland, California, to beat the California Angels 9-5.

Lance Blankenship's RBI double off Julio Valera and run-scoring singles by Harold Baines and Canseco off Mike Butcher started Oakland's comeback in the seventh.

Henderson hit a three-run homer off Chruck Crim in the eighth, Mark McGwire hit a sacrifice fly off Steve Frey and Canseco hit a two-run homer.

Jim Corsi pitched 1⅓ innings for the victory. Oakland's 16th in 20 games.

Mariners 3, Twins 2: In Seattle, Pinch hitter Dave Valle singled home the winning run with one out the ninth inning.

Randy Johnson tied a career high with 13 strikeouts and pitched a four-hitter. He held the Twins hitless until Scott Leius's RBI double with two outs in the seventh inning, and gave up a tying single to Leius with two outs in the ninth.

The Mariners bounced back against Tom Edens when Lance Parrish opened the ninth with an infield single and pinch runner Henry Cotto was sacrificed to second by Jeff Schaefer. Valle's single came off Mark Guthrie.

Red Sox 3, Brewers 1: Danny Darwin (6-5) pitched a three-hitter for his first complete game since Aug. 26, 1990, and Wade Boggs hit a two-run single in the ninth off Jesse Orosco in Milwaukee.

Two errors helped the Red Sox load the bases in the ninth against Bill Wegman. Jack Clark was safe when shortstop Pat Listach bobbled his one-out grounder up the middle. Jody Reed then singled in the hole between third and shortstop, and Tony Pena hit a bouncer that third baseman Kevin Seitzer dropped while attempting to force pinch-runner Tom Barrett at third.

Tigers 10, Rangers 3: Bobby Witt tied a Rangers record by walking 10 batters in 4⅔ innings and Travis Fryman drove in three runs for the Tigers, who won for the fifth consecutive time in Arlington, Texas.

Witt matched the club mark for walks that he set in 1990 and which was tied by Charlie Hough later that season. Witt gave up six walks in the first three innings, and eventually allowed six runs on six hits.

SIDELINES

Artsplace Sets World Pacing Record

YONKERS, New York (AP) — Artsplace, the fastest horse in harness racing history, set a world record of 1:52 1/5 in winning the $137,000 U.S. Pacing Championship at Yonkers Raceway on Saturday night.

The 4-year-old bay by Abercrombie broke the record of 1:53 set by Justin Kin on June 13, also at Yonkers. The record is for all ages in harness racing.

● Alcando, an Irish-bred mare trained by former riding great Bill Shoemaker, won the Arlington Budweiser Breeders' Cup on Saturday in Arlington Heights, Illinois. *(UPI)*

For the Record

Brian Williams, the Orlando Magic forward who collapsed in a summer league game, has undergone a cardiac unclear scan that showed a "non-specific abnormality." the NBA team said. "All that means is that he may or may not have some abnormal blood flow around the heart area." *(AP)*

Geoff Cooke was appointed Sunday as manager of the British Lions rugby union squad that will tour New Zealand next year. *(AP)*

Massimo Ghirotto of Italy, a late replacement on the Carrera team for the injured Irishman Stephen Roche, won the Wincanton Classic one-day World Cup cycling Sunday in Leeds, England. *(AP)*

S. Africa Rugby Tours Threatened

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress threatened Sunday to isolate the South African rugby union after spectators ignored a call to honor the victims of township violence at Saturday's test between the Springboks and New Zealand's All Blacks.

The mostly white crowd of 70,000 disregarded *a broadcast appeal before the match for a minute* of silence in tribute to township victims and, instead, burst into a spontaneous rendition of the national anthem, "Die Stem," which is regarded by anti-apartheid activists as a symbol of repression.

An ANC spokesman, Sakkie Macozoma, said his group would review its support for further international rugby matches, including a test scheduled for Saturday against Australia's Wallabies, now touring the country, and planned tours of France in October and England in November.

Macozoma said certain South African Rugby Football Union officials had encouraged the display of the national flag and the singing of the anthem.

"The consequences of their attitude is that the ANC is going to urgently review its position on further rugby tours," Macozoma said. "If need be, the ANC will use whatever is necessary to stop such tours."

The ANC had threatened to push for cancellation of the New Zealand tour but relented on condition that the one-minute silence was observed.

The first official test in South Africa since 1984 was won by the All Blacks, 27-24.

The rightist Conservative Party had urged the fans to sing "Die Stem" and to use the minute's silence to honor what they called the victims of "ANC terrorism."

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 14.
(Continued)

MONDAY SPORTS

AUTO RACING

Mansell, Second, Wins His First World Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — After a 13-year wait, Britain's Nigel Mansell won his first Formula One world championship Sunday by finishing second at the Hungarian Grand Prix.

With fewer than 20 laps to go in a race marked with spins and pit stops, Mansell charged his Williams-Renault from seventh place to finish 40.139 seconds behind the McLaren-Honda driven by the outgoing title holder, Ayrton Senna of Brazil.

The second place gave Mansell six world championship points and an unassailable total of 92 in the drivers' tables with five races to go.

"When I went across the line, I didn't know where the heck I was," said a weary but jubilant Mansell. "I can just smile, it's unbelievable ... truly a wonderful feeling."

Mansell, 39, has been the world championship runner up three times in his 13-year Formula One career. He finished second to Senna last year, second to Alain Prost of France in 1986 and second to Brazilian Nelson Piquet a year later.

Senna drove a copy-book race. He sprinted around Mansell into second place on the first bend and inherited the lead when the Briton's Italian teammate Riccardo Patrese spun off in the 39th lap and later retired with engine problems.

The Brazilian covered the 77 laps round the twisty 3.968-kilometer (2.466 mile) Hungaroring circuit in one hour, 46 minutes, 19.216 seconds.

Senna's Austrian teammate, Gerhard Berger, was third, ahead of Mika Hakkinen of Finland in a Lotus-Ford and the Benetton-Ford of Briton Martin Brundle.

Italian Ivan Capelli placed sixth in his scarlet Ferrari, winning one point in the Italian team's 500th Grand Prix race.

Starting from pole position on his 235th Grand Prix, Patrese led for 39 laps before he slid off the track. Senna took over, capitalizing on soft tires that gripped well, and held off a charging Mansell for 16 laps.

When Patrese — Mansell's only challenger for the title before Sunday's race with a total of 40 points — rolled into the pits with smoke billowing from his engine, Mansell throttled back and Senna increased his lead.

Both made pit stops, but Senna's, taking only 6.33 seconds, was faster. The Brazilian kept the lead and Mansell dropped back to seventh, but then clawed back through the field to second.

As Mansell took the checkered flag, ecstatic British fans stormed across the track waving Union Jack flags to greet the new champion.

A banner reading "the red five is 1992 world champion" was slung over the grandstand fencing. Mansell's car is marked with a distinctive red number five.

Mansell grinned as he climbed wearily onto the victory rostrum and clinched hands with Senna, before embracing both the Brazilian and Berger and spraying his fans with champagne.

"All my fans, my country, this is all for you," the Briton said after the race. "I keep pinching myself, asking is it for real."

After missing the title three times, Mansell said he and the Williams team, as dominant this season as the red-and-white McLarens were for the past two, had "had all our luck in one year."

Speaking to reporters later, both Senna and Berger praised Mansell's tenacity over the years.

The new champion's wife Rosanne said she had spent the race nervously "walking miles" between the track and timing monitors to check Mansell's progress.

Despite a ruling by racing authorities that hi-tech "power fuels" were not allowed in Sunday's race, Mansell smashed Belgian Bertrand Gachot's 1991 lap record of one minute 21.547 seconds.

The Briton clocked a fastest lap of 1:18.308, equivalent to an average speed of 182.418 kilometers an hour (113.349 miles per hour).

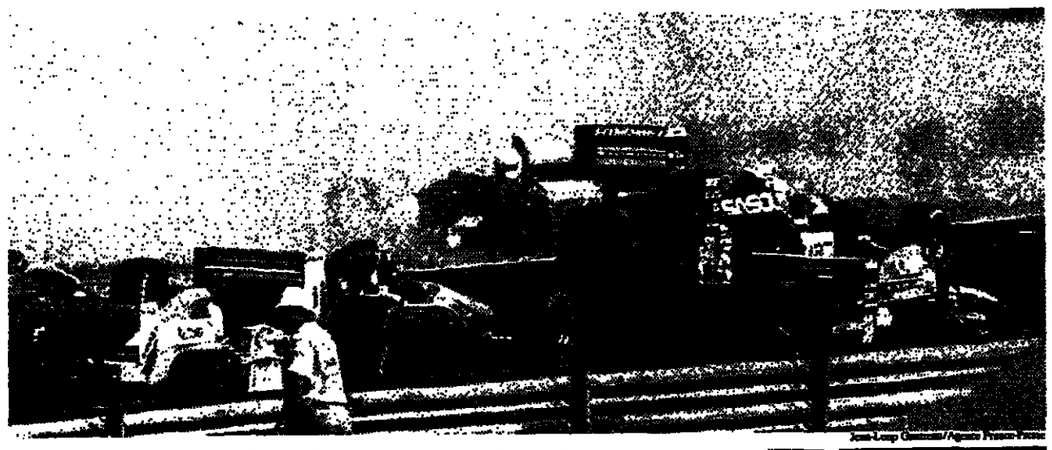
Senna said, "I think I am driving as well as ever in my career and the sort of performance today is the product of a lot of experience."

"I did not expect to win and knew that, to have a chance, I would have to get into the lead at the start," he said. "As it was, I made up one place at the first corner and tried to stay with Riccardo for a single lap.

"Then I realized there was no way and so I concentrated on running the race within my own limitations. Then Riccardo dropped out and I pressed harder, but towards the end I had to make a pit stop for tires. The vibrations were so bad I could hardly see the track."

Senna added that he knew how Mansell would be feeling. "It is a special feeling and I hope he enjoys it," the Brazilian said.

(AP, Reuters)



Jean-Loup Gautreau/Agence France-Presse

Nigel Mansell was, for once, No. 1 after finishing second. Gabriele Tarquini of Italy never finished, spinning into the sand just after the start of the race at the Hungaroring.



Leslie Baldigo/Reuters

Lendl, Sampras Gain ATP Final

The Associated Press

MASON, Ohio — Pete Sampras and Ivan Lendl bulled their way into the finals of the $1.4 million ATP Championship with surprisingly easy straight-set victories.

Sampras breezed over second-seeded Stefan Edberg, 6-2, 6-3. Lendl also had an easy time, with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over Michael Chang.

Sampras, the No. 3 seed and the third-ranked player in the world, was at the top of his game for Edberg.

"I was really pumped up and motivated to beat him," Sampras said.

Edberg, ranked second in the world, had been playing well all week but didn't get untracked on Saturday.

"I got off to a bad start and never really caught up," Edberg said. "He picked up some really good shots, even some half-volleys — he was flicking them for winners."

In Manhattan Beach, California, top-seeded Monica Seles overpowered a sluggish No. 3-seed Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, 6-3, 6-2, to advance to the finals of the $350,000 Virginia Slims of Los Angeles tournament.

Seles meets second-seeded Martina Navratilova, who overcame a second-set rally by Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5).

Sánchez Vicario, who won a bronze medal in singles and a silver in doubles in the Olympics, committed 42 unforced errors to 15 for Seles.

"It was too close to the Olympics," she said, complaining of lingering jet lag.

Sánchez Vicario led the sixth game of the second set 15-40, but then committed three backhand errors to lose the advantage. Seles, who is 10-0 lifetime against Sánchez Vicario, went on to win that game and the next two.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	64	48	.364	—
Baltimore	64	51	.544	2½
Milwaukee	62	54	.534	4
Detroit	56	62	.475	13
Boston	54	63	.462	14½
New York	53	63	.457	15
Cleveland	52	64	.448	16
West Division				
Oakland	71	46	.607	—
Minnesota	67	50	.573	4
Chicago	59	55	.518	10½
Texas	59	61	.492	13½
California	53	65	.449	18½
Kansas City	52	64	.448	18½
Seattle	46	72	.390	25½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	65	51	.560	—
Montreal	64	53	.547	1½
Chicago	56	60	.483	9
St. Louis	54	61	.470	10½
New York	52	63	.452	12½
Philadelphia	49	67	.422	16
West Division				
Atlanta	70	44	.614	—
Cincinnati	65	50	.565	5½
San Diego	64	53	.547	7½
San Francisco	55	61	.474	14
Houston	52	65	.444	17½
Los Angeles	49	67	.422	20

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game							
Boston	040	001	000	002	6	7	2
Milwaukee	110	020	001	002	1	6	1
(13 innings)							

Hesketh, Gardiner (5), Quantrill (8), Reardon (13) and Marzano; Bosio, Fetters (9), Crews (10), Henry (11), Austin (13) and Surhoff. W—Austin, 3-2. L—Reardon, 2-1. HRs—Boston, Brunansky (12); Milwaukee, Gantner (1).

Second Game							
Boston	000	000	000	—0	3	0	
Milwaukee	100	000	00x	—1	7	0	

Harris and Marzano; Eldred, Holmes (9) and McIntosh. W—Eldred, 3-1. L—Harris, 2-7. Sv—Holmes (2).

Toronto	107	010	000	—9	13	0	
Cleveland	001	002	200	—5	9	1	

Wells, Eichhorn (6), Ward (9) and Borders; Nichols, Armstrong (3), Power (7), Plunk (8), Wickander (9) and Alomar. W—Wells, 7-4. L—Nichols, 3-3. HRs—Toronto, Olerud (11), Maldonado (14). Cleveland, Whiten (8).

New York	000	000	020	—2	11	0	
Chicago	011	000	04x	—4	9	1	

Kamieniecki, Burke (8) and Nokes; Fernandez, Radinsky (8), Hernandez (9) and Fisk. W—Radinsky, 3-6. L—Kamieniecki, 2-10. Sv—Hernandez (3). HR—Chicago, Ventura (11).

Baltimore	000	000	201	—3	5	0	
Kansas City	000	000	100	—1	10	1	

Sutcliffe, Clements (7), S.Davis (8), Olson (9) and Tackett; Appier and Macfarlane, Melvin (9). W—Sutcliffe, 12-11. L—Appier, 13-5. Sv—Olson (28). HR—Baltimore, Gomez (13).

Detroit	200	020	000	—7	12	2	
Texas	000	130	011	—6	11	3	

Hoss, Knudson (7), Henneman (10) and Tettleton; Pavlik, Behanon (1), Whiteside (5), Burns (7), Rogers (9) and Rodriguez. W—Hoss, 2-8. L—Pavlik, 0-1. Sv—Henneman (29). HRs—Detroit, Whitaker (14); Texas, Gonzalez 2 (30).

California	000	000	200	—2	4	0	
Oakland	010	000	000	—1	6	0	

Blyleven, Frey (7), Crim (7), Grahe (8) and Tingley; Stewart and Quirk, Steinbach (8). W—Blyleven, 6-5. L—Stewart, 8-7. Sv—Grahe (14). HRs—California, Curtis (9); Oakland, McGwire (38).

Minnesota	204	011	010	—9	14	2	
Seattle	132	000	000	—6	9	1	

Krueger, West (4), Aguilera (9) and Harper; Fisher, Jones (3), Grant (7), Schooler (9) and Valle. W—West, 1-1. L—Jones, 3-1. Sv—Aguilera (22). HRs—Minnesota, Puckett 2 (17), Gagne (7); Seattle, Griffey (22).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	100	100	000	—2	8	1	
Chicago	110	020	02x	—4	8	1	

Kile, Osuna (7) and Taubensee; Harkey, Robinson (8), Assenmacher (8) and Wilkins. W—Harkey, 3-0. L—Kile, 2-7. Sv—Assenmacher (7). HR—Chicago, Sandberg (15).

Atlanta	443	002	200	—15	22	0	
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	—0	6	1	

Glavine, St.Claire (8), Stanton (9) and Olson; Z.Smith, Mason (1), Cooke (7) and Slaught. W—Glavine, 10-3. L—Z.Smith, 8-8. HRs—Atlanta, L.Smith (2), Hunter (10).

San Diego	020	000	000	—2	10	1	
Cincinnati	000	000	001	—1	8	0	

Deshaies, Myers (9) and Santiago; Hammond, Foster (6), Bankhead (8), Charlton (9) and Oliver. W—Deshaies, 3-2. L—Hammond, 6-7. HR—San Diego, Sheffield (25).

Philadelphia	201	002	000	—4	10	1	
New York	000	000	020	—2	7	2	

Rivera and Daulton; Gooden, Whitehurst (6), Dewey (8) and O'Brien. Saaser (8). W—Rivera, 3-2. L—Gooden, 6-10. HR—Philadelphia, Daulton (21).

St. Louis	010	000	000	—1	2	0	
Montreal	000	010	30x	—4	5	1	

Cormier, Perez (7), Carpenter (8) and Pagnozzi; Martinez, Reies (8), Wetteland (9) and Carter. W—Martinez, 13-10. L—Cormier, 3-10. Sv—Wetteland (27).

San Francisco	020	000	001	—3	4	1	
Los Angeles	001	001	000	—2	10	1	

Swift, Hickerson (8), Beck (9) and Manwaring; Hershiser, McDowell (7), Candelaria (9), Gott (9), Crews (9) and Scioscia. W—Hickerson, 5-2. L—Candelaria, 2-3. Sv—Beck (10). HR—San Francisco, Williams (15).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	002	003	000	—5	9	1	
Oakland	000	000	36x	—9	14	1	

Valera, Butcher (7), Crim (7), Frey (8), Fortuna (8) and Fitzgerald, Tingley (8); Darling, Parrett (6), Raczka (7), Corsi (8), Horsman (9) and Steinbach. W—Corsi, 2-1. L—Crim, 6-5. HRs—Oakland, R.Henderson (11), Canseco (26).

New York	003	000	010	—4	11	1	
Chicago	000	100	100	—2	7	0	

Militello, Farr (9) and Nokes; Hough, Leach (8) and Karkovice. W—Militello, 2-0. L—Hough, 5-9. Sv—Farr (17). HRs—New York, Williams (3), Chicago, Sveum (1).

Baltimore	100	000	000	—1	6	1	
Kansas City	000	120	00x	—3	11	0	

Mussina, Frohwirth (8), Olson (9) and Tackett; Aquino, Mosmanta (6), Meacham (6) and Macfarlane. W—Meacham, 6-3. L—Olson, 1-5. HR—Kansas City, Macfarlane (10).

Boston	001	000	002	—3	10	1	
Milwaukee	000	100	000	—1	3	2	

Darwin and Pena; Wegman, Orosco (9) and Surhoff. W—Darwin, 6-5. L—Wegman, 10-10.

Detroit	102	030	400	—10	11	1	
Texas	001	101	000	—3	9	2	

Doherty, Munoz (7) and Tettleton; Witt, Nunez (5), Pavlik (8), Rogers (9) and Petralli. W—Doherty, 4-2. L—Witt, 9-11. Sv—Munoz (1).

Minnesota	000	000	101	—2	4	1	
Seattle	001	000	101	—3	7	0	

Tapani, Edens (9), Guthrie (9) and Harper; R.Johnson and Parrish. W—R.Johnson, 9-12. L—Edens, 5-2. HR—Seattle, Parrish (11).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	200	130	001	—5	12	1	
Chicago	000	000	000	—0	6	3	

Henry and Servais; Bullinger, Patterson (4), Slocumb (6), McElroy (8) and Girardi. W—Henry, 4-8. L—Bullinger, 1-3.

San Diego	120	010	000	—4	5	0	
Cincinnati	100	100	021	—5	11	1	

Lefferts, Melendez (8), Myers (9) and Santiago; Belcher, D.Henry (5), Bankhead (8), Dibble (9) and Oliver. W—Dibble, 2-4. L—Myers, 2-4. HRs—San Diego, Ward (3), Cincinnati, R.Sanders 2 (8).

Atlanta	510	000	010	—7	9	0	
Pittsburgh	003	002	00x	—5	12	1	

Avery, Freeman (6), Mercker (7), A.Pena (9) and Berryhill; Drn.Jackson, Walk (5), Neagle (7), B.Patterson (9) and Slaught. W—Avery, 10-8. L—Drn.Jackson, 5-11. Sv—A.Pena (14). HR—Atlanta, Lemke (5).

St. Louis	200	000	040	—4	4	0	
Montreal	210	100	00x	—4	9	0	

Tewksbury, Worrell (8), Le.Smith (9) and Pagnozzi; Gardner, Wetteland (8), Fassero (9) and Fletcher. W—Tewksbury, 12-5. L—Wetteland, 2-3. Sv—Le.Smith (29). HR—St. Louis, Galarraga (6).

Philadelphia	000	200	010	—4	6	0	
New York	002	100	00x	—3	7	1	

Ashby, Abbott (4), Hartley (7), Mt.Williams (9) and Daulton; S.Fernandez, Innis (7), A.Young (8) and Hundley, O'Brien (9). W—Hartley, 5-4. L—Innis, 3-6. Sv—Mt.Williams (22). HR—New York, Boston (9).

San Francisco	000	020	000	—2	6	0	
Los Angeles	100	000	00x	—1	7	2	

T.Wilson, M.Jackson (7), Beck (9) and Manwaring; R.Martinez, McDowell (8) and C.Hernandez. W—T.Wilson, 8-11. L—R.Martinez, 8-9.

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	52	37	0	.584	—
Hanshin	50	44	1	.532	4½
Yomiuri	50	45	0	.526	5
Hiroshima	46	44	0	.511	6½
Taiyo	41	53	1	.437	13½
Chunichi	38	54	0	.413	15½

Saturday's Results

Yakult 11, Yomiuri 1
Hanshin 6, Chunichi 5, 10 innings
Taiyo 4, Hiroshima 1

Sunday's Results

Yakult 8, Yomiuri 2
Hanshin 9, Chunichi 8, 10 innings
Taiyo 3, Hiroshima 1, 10 innings

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	58	30	2	.659	—
Kintetsu	47	36	5	.563	8½
Nippon Ham	42	48	2	.467	17
Orix	40	48	3	.456	18
Daiei	42	51	1	.452	18½
Lotte	37	53	1	.412	22

Saturday's Results

Seibu 4, Kintetsu 1
Orix 4, Nippon Ham 3
Daiei 3, Lotte 0

Sunday's Results

Kintetsu 2, Seibu 0
Orix 3, Nippon Ham 2
Daiei 7, Lotte 6

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 1, MVV Maastricht 1
PSV Eindhoven 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 0
Go Ahead Eagles 1, Coambuur Leeuwarden 1
FC Volendam 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1
Sparta Rotterdam 8, RKC Waalwijk 0
SVV/Dordrecht '90 0, Ajax Amsterdam 3
FC Utrecht 1, BVV Den Bosch 1
FC Twente Enschede 5, Feyenoord Rotterdam 5
FC Groningsen 1, Willem II Tilburg 1

Standings: Feyenoord Rotterdam, Ajax Amsterdam, PSV Eindhoven, 2 points; BVV Den Bosch, Coambuur Leeuwarden, G. Ahead Eagles, Fortuna Sittard, FC Groningsen, MVV Maastricht, FC Utrecht, Vitesse Arnhem, FC Volendam, Willem II Tilburg, RKC Waalwijk and Sparta Rotterdam, 1; Roda JC Kerkrade, SVV/Dordrecht '90 and FC Twente Enschede, 0.

ENGLISH PREMIER DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Norwich 4
Chelsea 1, Oldham 1
Coventry 2, Middlesborough 1
Crystal Palace 3, Blackburn 3
Everton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1
Ipswich 1, Aston Villa 1
Leeds 2, Wimbledon 1
Sheffield United 2, Manchester United 1
Southampton 0, Tottenham 0

Standings: Norwich, Coventry, Leeds and Sheffield United 3; Crystal Palace, Blackburn, Aston Villa, Chelsea, Everton, Sheffield Wednesday, Ipswich, Oldham, Southampton and Tottenham, 1; Liverpool, Manchester City, Nottingham Forest, Queens Park Rangers, Manchester United, Wimbledon, Middlesborough and Arsenal, 0.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Auxerre 4, Monaco 1
Le Havre 0, Bordeaux 1
Lille 1, Caen 0
Lyon 0, Nantes 2
Metz 2, St Etienne 2
Nimes 1, Lens 1
Paris St Germain 2, Sochaux 0
Toulon 0, Olympique Marseille 0
Toulouse 1, Montpellier 3
Valenciennes 1, Strasbourg 2

Standings: Auxerre, Montpellier, Paris St Germain and Strasbourg, 4 points; Nantes, Olympique Marseille and Bordeaux, 3; Monaco, Le Havre, Metz, Sochaux and Lille, 2; St Etienne, Nimes, Lyon, Lens and Toulon, 1; Valenciennes, Toulouse and Caen, 0.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Bayer Leverkusen 1, FC Saarbruecken 1
Kaiserslautern 1, FC Cologne 0
FC Nuremberg 0, Werder Bremen 0
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Dynamo Dresden 1
Bayer Uerdingen 0, Bayern Munich 3
Schalke 3, Waltenscheid 4
VfL Bochum 2, Borussia Dortmund 2
Karlsruhe SC 4, Borussia Moenchengladbach 2
Hamburg SV 1, VfB Stuttgart 1

Standings: Bayern Munich, Karlsruhe FC, Waltenscheid and Kaiserslautern 3 points; VfL Bochum, Borussia Dortmund, Dynamo Dresden, Eintracht Frankfurt, Hamburg SV, Bayer Leverkusen, FC Saarbruecken, VfB Stuttgart, Werder Bremen and FC Nuremberg, 1; Schalke, FC Koeln, Borussia Moench. and Bayer Uerdingen, 0.

AFRICAN NATIONS SOCCER CUP

First Leg, Round One
In Harare, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe 4, South Africa 1

INDEPENDENCE CUP

In Jakarta, Indonesia

Australia 3, Indonesia 0
South Korea 1, Malaysia 0

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

In Kobe, Japan

Japan 2, Juventus of Turin 2

CRICKET

FIRST ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

Australia vs. Sri Lanka
Saturday, in Colombo, Sri Lanka

Australia: 247-5 (50 overs)
Sri Lanka: 251-4 (49.2 overs)
Sri Lanka won by 4 wickets

FOOTBALL

NFL Preseason

Friday's Result

San Diego 20, New England 10

Saturday's Results

Miami 31, Denver 27
Tampa Bay 40, Atlanta 28
Philadelphia 27, Cincinnati 17
Phoenix 23, Chicago 17
New York Giants 16, Cleveland 7
Minnesota 38, Kansas City 0
Seattle 27, Indianapolis 10
Houston 17, Dallas 16
Los Angeles Rams 19, Los Angeles Raiders 14

AUTO RACING

Hungarian Grand Prix

Results in Sunday's Formula One race after 77 laps around the 3.968-kilometer (2.466-mile) Hungaroring circuit in Budapest: 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren-Honda, 1 hour, 46 minutes, 19.216 seconds; 2. Nigel Mansell, Britain, Williams-Renault, 1:46:59.355; 3. Gerhard Berger, Austria, McLaren-Honda, 1:47:09.998; 4. Mika Hakkinen, Finland, Lotus-Ford, 1:47:13.529; 5. Martin Brundle, Britain, Benetton-Ford, 1:47:16.714; 6. Ivan Capelli, Italy, Ferrari, one lap behind; 7. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Footwork Mugen-Honda, 2 laps behind; 8. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Tyrrell-Ilmor, 2 laps behind; 9. Paul Belmondo, France, March-Ilmor, 3 laps behind; 10. Mauricio Gugelmin, Brazil, Jordan, 4 laps behind.

Drivers' world championship standings after 11 of the season's 16 races: 1. Nigel Mansell, Britain, Williams Renault, 92 points (1992 world champion, with unassailable points lead); 2. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Williams Renault, 40; 3. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren Honda, 34; 4. Michael Schumacher, Germany, Benetton Ford, 26; 5. Gerhard Berger, Austria, McLaren Honda, 24; 6. Martin Brundle, Britain, Benetton Ford, 18; 7. Jean Alesi, France, Ferrari, 13; 8. Mika Hakkinen, Finland, Lotus Ford, 8; 9. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Footwork Mugen Honda, 5; 10. (tied) Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Tyrrell Ilmor, and Erik Comas, France, Ligier Renault, 4.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Recalled Mike Gardiner, pitcher, from Pawtucket, International League. Optioned Daryl Irvine, pitcher, to Pawtucket.

DETROIT—Activated Rob Deer, outfielder, from disabled list. Put Kevin Ritz, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list.

KANSAS CITY—Put Jim Eisenreich, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Activated Keith Miller, infielder, from disabled list. Optioned Dennis Moeller, pitcher, to Omaha, American Association. Bought contract of Rich Sauveur, pitcher, from Omaha.

SEATTLE—Activated Mike Schooler, pitcher, from the disabled list. Optioned Kerry Woodson, pitcher, to Calgary of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

CHICAGO—Suspended Brandon Pico, Huntington outfielder, for remainder of season.

N.Y. METS—Signed Barry Jones, pitcher. Bought contract of Steve Scrinser, infielder, from Tidewater, International League. Moved Dave Magadan, infielder, from 15-day to the 60-day disabled list. Optioned Eric Hillman, pitcher, to Tidewater.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with Paul Graham, forward-guard, on 2-year contract. Alexander Volkov, forward, signed contract with Russia Celebria, Italian League.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Resigned Steve Konroyd, defenseman, to multi-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Named Clark Osborn trainer.

WASHINGTON—Agreed to terms with Shawn Anderson, defenseman. Traded Steve Weeks, goalie, to Ottawa for future considerations.

COLLEGE

BELMONT ABBEY—Named Brad Childress men's assistant basketball coach, and Chris McMullan assistant baseball coach.

BUCKNELL—Named Bob Hamer less men's tennis coach.

DARTMOUTH—Named Leah Sprarrasen women's assistant basketball coach and Eric Lawson strength and conditioning coach.

DELAWARE VALLEY STATE—Named Matthew Levy sports information director.

EAST CAROLINA—Named Jim Weaver athletic academic counselor.

HARTWICK—Named Mike Tracy linebackers coach, Tim Holloway receivers coach, Alvin Lollie defensive line coach and Fred Kobusewski defensive end coach.

KUTZTOWN STATE—Named Matt Santos sports information director.

MARIST—Named Pam Dezago women's assistant basketball coach.

MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY—Named Jeff Rogers sports information director; Pat Looney men's tennis coach, and Bob Benzer women's golf coach.

MOLLOY—Added men's basketball; baseball, men's cross country, and men's golf as varsity sports. Named Howard Hausen men's basketball coach; Bernie Havern baseball coach; Andy Carracino men's golf coach, and Matt Ferrand men's cross country coach.

MONMOUTH—Named Kevin Callahan football coach.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE—Named Pete Kendall men's and women's tennis coach.

ST. BONAVENTURE—Named Jim Boren.

ST. JOHN'S—Named Sandy Diamond radio advertising consultant.

SACRED HEART—Named Don Cook athletic director.

SEATTLE—Activated Mike Schooler, pitcher, from the disabled list. Optioned Kerry Woodson, pitcher, to Calgary of the Pacific Coast League.

STETSON—Named Bob Wilson men's assistant soccer coach.

STEVENS TECH—Named Dean Witty women's soccer coach; Gerald McKeown men's assistant soccer coach; Al Alonso women's cross country coach, and Sandra Shaw trainer.

TEXAS A&M—Named Frank Haith men's assistant basketball coach.

WAGNER—Named Shawn Brennan assistant sports information director; George Martin women's assistant basketball coach; Chris Anderson assistant softball coach.

YALE—Named Steve Pfiefi men's assistant basketball coach.

TENNIS

CZECHOSLOVAK OPEN

In Prasse

Quarterfinals

Franco Davin, Argentina, def. Jonas Svensson, Sweden, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; David Rikl, Czechoslovakia, def. Richard Fromberg, Australia, 6-0, 6-3; Guillermo Perez-Roldan, Argentina, def. Vladimir Gabrichidze, Georgia, 6-3, 6-0; Karel Novacek, Czechoslovakia, def. Diego Perez, Uruguay, 6-3, 6-2.

Semifinals

Novacek def. Rikl, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Davin def. Perez-Roldan, 6-4, 6-2.

Final

Novacek def. Davin, 6-1, 6-1.

VIRGINIA SLIMS OF LOS ANGELES

In Manhattan Beach

Semifinals

Monica Seles (1), Sarasota, Florida, def. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (3), Spain, 6-3, 6-2; Martina Navratilova (2), U.S., def. Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (4), Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5).

ATP CHAMPIONSHIP

In Mason, Ohio

Semifinals

Pete Sampras (3), U.S., def. Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, 6-2, 6-3; Ivan Lendl (8), U.S., def. Michael Chang, 6-3, 6-2.

RUGBY

In Johannesburg

South Africa 24, New Zealand All Blacks 27.

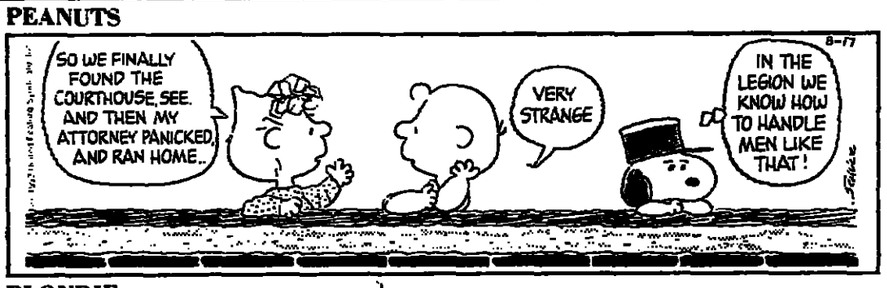
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PEANUTS



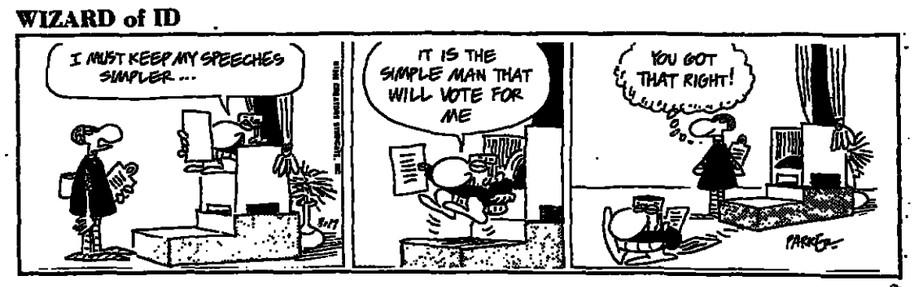
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAPOS
TAULD
GOCHUR
PYTSHU



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE ____ WAS A ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ABIDE IMPEL SPLEEN HUNTER
Answer: Why they called Bart Dat guy "Ball Point" — IT WAS HIS "PEN" NAME

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DOONESBURY


IT'S CALLED RETIN-A JEFF. IT'S A CREAM, TO GET RID OF WRINKLES.
WHAT'S THAT, DADDY?
ASPIRIN. FOR DADDY'S HEART. HEY... WHERE'S MY HAIR STUFF?..
AND WHAT'S THAT?
JOANIE? DID YOU DROP OFF MY MINOXIDIL PRESCRIPTION AT THE DRUG STORE? JOANIE?
HE'S TURNING 40, M

هكذا من الاصل

MONDAY SPORTS GOLF

Another Disappointing Round Ends Daly's Reign as PGA Champion



Tannen Maury/The Associated Press

Craig Stadler found himself under a tree while Nick Faldo lost his putting touch as they tied at 214, eight shots off the lead going into Sunday's round.



Eric Miller/Reuters

Reuters

ST LOUIS, Missouri — John Daly ended his tumultuous reign as champion of the Professional Golfers Association tournament on Sunday with yet another disappointing round that left him 20 over par overall.

The surprise winner of the major tournament last year, Daly barely made the cut this time and after shooting 79 on Saturday, casually tossed off a 77 on Sunday.

Daly's 72-hole total of 304 put him 27 strokes behind Gene Sauers before the leader had even teed off on Sunday.

Sauers, who held a two-shot lead over Nick Price of Zimbabwe and Jeff Maggert, was not due to start play until early afternoon.

Daly, who was criticised earlier this year for rushing through the final round of the Players Championship, finished each of his two final rounds in about three hours. On both mornings, he played in the first twosome of the day.

While the long-hitting Daly thrilled many of his fans by repeatedly using his driver on the narrow course, he also disappointed those who came hoping he would duplicate his stunning performance last year at Crooked Stick in Indiana.

Daly, an alternate last year who didn't make the field until the night before the tournament, conquered Crooked Stick without benefit of a practice round.

This year he looked like he was in need of practice. His best round at Bellerive Country Club was the one-over-par he shot on Friday to sneak into the 85-man weekend field.

While few of Sunday's early starters broke Bellerive's par 71, Naomichi Ozaki of Japan managed a four-under-par 67 that was marred only by a bogey on the final hole. Twice he made back-to-back birdies and played Bellerive's four difficult par-threes well.

The 36-year-old member of a famous Japanese golfing family, Ozaki, who failed to make the cut in two other PGA tournaments, finished the championship at five-over 289.

That, at least for a brief moment on Sunday, made him the leader in the clubhouse.

■ *Earlier, The Associated Press reported:*

In a third round showdown between Nick Faldo and some hopeful but uncredentialed Americans, the English owner of the British Open title blinked first.

In fact, it was more like a grimace as Faldo all but blew himself out of the PGA championship Saturday.

The world's top-ranked player, who seemed to have the deck stacked in his favor, fretted and fussed, scowled and struggled to a 5-over-par 76 and found himself eight shots behind Gene Sauers going into Sunday's final round.

The placid Sauers ran in a 25-foot eagle putt on the 17th hole as the highlight of a gritty 70 that gave him a 206 total, seven under par and two in front of the pack at the three-quarters mark of the last of the year's Big Four golf events.

Six others were ahead of Faldo, who came into the third round in an ideal position, tied for second, two shots back and with no other big-name players within sight.

Among those he trailed Sunday were Nick Price, who holds a certain responsibility for the emergence of John Daly as one of the game's most colorful and controversial characters, and Jeff Maggert, tied for second at 208.

Maggert, a graduate of the Ben Hogan Tour, came from seven strokes back with a bogey-free 65, the best round of the tournament on the long, difficult Bellerive Country Club layout.

Price, whose withdrawal from this tournament a year ago provided Daly with a place in the field and set it up for his eventual victory, dropped a 35-yard (32-meter) birdie putt on the way to a 68.

"The longest putt of my life," chortled the globe-trotter from southern Africa who now resides in the United States.

Jim Gallagher and John Cook, the man who was beaten by Faldo in the British Open, were next at 210. Cook shot 67 and Gallagher had a 72.

Mark Brooks, who chipped in for a birdie on the 17th hole, was the only other player under par after 54 holes. His 68 put him at 211.

The distraught Faldo, three times a British Open winner and twice a Masters champion, scattered eight 5s across his card and was in a large group at 214.

"I just played badly," he muttered after missing two putts from less than a meter on the last two holes. "I just lost it."

But there was still a glimmer of hope, he said, that he hasd't lost it all, that he can still become the first British-born player in 62 years to take this title.

"It's not impossible," Faldo said. "I've just got to go for it. I have nothing to lose. I'll just see if I can play well enough to go for it and make it happen, let it happen, or whatever."

But there was a certain lack of conviction in the brave talk. He shrugged and walked away, turning his back on a sad and sorry Saturday.

It was ugly.

His radar drives developed a glitch and his putter got a twitch. It all went wrong.

He slashed and hacked out of rough with remarkable frequency, flailed away in bunkers and a couple of times twirled his driver around his head as still another one headed for the hay.

He three-putted the sixth, 10th and 12th.

And he even had to sprint down the fairway to catch up after making a hurried, harried on-course visit to a toilet.

While Faldo was falling victim to one of the worst days of his golfing life, Sauers was handling the pressure of his first lead in one of the game's major events with remarkable clutch putting.

"I kept leaving myself those 4-5 foot second putts, but I kept on making them and that helped my confidence," Sauers said.

"I was having trouble getting the ball close to the hole, but I told my caddy we just had to be patient and keep trying to get it, oh, 20 feet away where I had a chance."

A Friendly Wembley Crowd Cheers 49ers Over Redskins

William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — It was just another preseason exhibition, but among the 61,722 roisterous fans at Wembley Stadium, the arena in north London better known for the kind of football Americans call soccer, the seventh annual American Bowl on Sunday night might have been the Super Bowl.

On the field, the San Francisco Forty-Niners came from behind to beat the Washington Redskins, 17-15, as Mike Cofer kicked a 48-yard field goal as time ran out in the game.

In losing Sunday, Washington, which won last year's Super Bowl, has now dropped its first three exhibitionn contests. The game marked the return of Mark Rypien, the quarterback who ended a contract holdout earlier this week.

Rypien started the game for the Redskins, but left during the first quarter after completing two of seven passes, for 50 yards.

Washington had been ahead, 12-0, at halftime, and led, 15-14, with three and half minutes to play, when Chip Lohmiller kicked a 45-yard field goal.

Up in the stands, any outcome would have suited these nascent followers of the American game. Given their one chance a year to see their heroes in action, the British faithful cheered every pass, every tackle, even a few broken plays.

"It's just brilliant entertainment, brilliant," said David McGlasham, a salesman from Essex who was here with his wife and two sons.

"I still don't understand the rules of the game, actually, but I love all the showbiz that goes with it, the players' acrobatics, the music," he said. "Not like our local football matches, where you got to duck and dive the punches."

As he spoke, lasers played across the ancient stadium while tens of thousands of people stood and sang along with a Beatles song pounding from the public address system.

The NFL's effort to colonize Britain, and spread the gospel of the American game overseas, began in earnest in 1986, when the Chicago Bears and the Dallas Cowboys met in the first American Bowl.

In the intervening years, Britain's bout with football fever has settled into a more low-grade, if persistent, affair, as the fans have overcome their early amazement at seeing oversized men in helmets and armor bashing into one another at full tilt.

■ *In other exhibition-game highlights, reported by The Associated Press:*

In Berlin, there were 10 turnovers, 16penalties, several fights, a malfunctioning clock, a power failure and a confused running back.

"It was sloppy, that's for sure," said Dan Marino, who threw three interceptions in his first six passes.

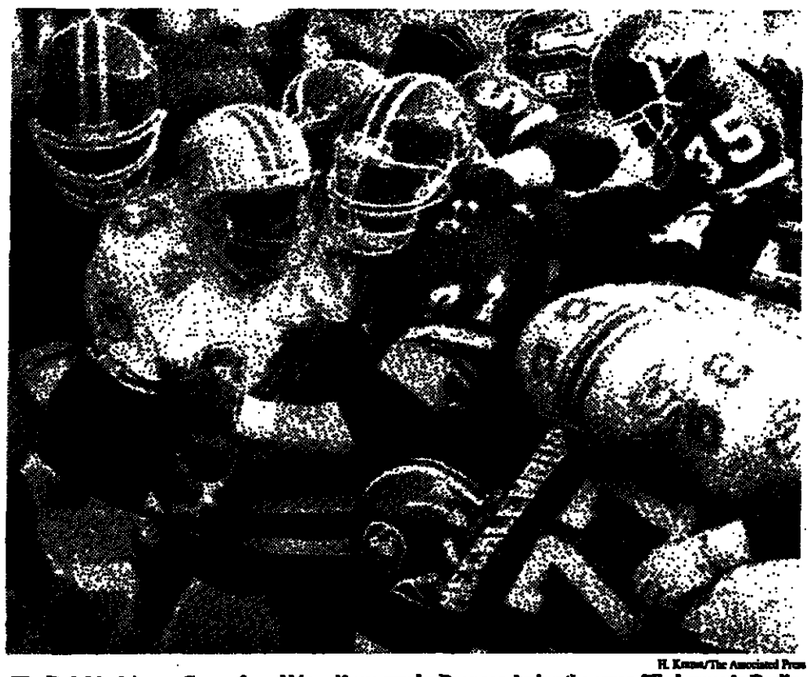
Though Marino's Miami Dolphins defeated the Denver Broncos, 31-27, Saturday in an NFL exhibition, neither team will be happy when it sees the game film.

"Coming here, you want to win, but we made too many mistakes," Denver coach Dan Reeves said.

Broncos backup quarterback Tommy Maddox, a rookie from UCLA, was intercepted three times, fumbled once and was sacked six times.

"I didn't really expect to come out my first game and light up the world and do perfect," said Maddox, who did manage to fit two touchdown passes in among his misdeeds. "Obviously, I've got a lot to work on."

Giants 16, Browns 7: Matt Bahr kicked three field goals and the New York Giants limited Cleveland to 86 yards in the opening three quarters. Bahr kicked field goals of 34, 45 and 50 yards to give New York a 9-0 third-quarter lead. Kent Graham's 41-yard pass to fellow rookie Charles Swann accounted for the only New York TD. Randy Baldwin's 1-yard run with 7:17 to play was Cleveland's only score.



H. Kanno/The Associated Press

The Dolphins' Aaron Craver found himself overrun by Broncos during the error-filled game in Berlin.

Vikings 30, Chiefs 0: Minnesota sacked Dave Krieg six times in the first half and held Kansas City's first-string offense to minus-4 yards. Rich Gannon, who made his exhibition debut after ending a long holdout, played the second half and completed 12 of 18 passes for 175 yards. He had a 30-yard touchdown pass to Carl Parker. Krieg completed only five of 16 passes for 42 yards.

Oilers 17, Cowboys 16: Former Texas A&M quarterback Bucky Richardson threw a 22-yard touchdown pass to Wade Hopkins with 31 seconds to play, giving Houston its second exhibition victory over the Cowboys.

Rams 19, Raiders 16: Tony Zendejas, who made all 17 of his field goal attempts last season, kicked four without a miss — including a 29-yarder with 9:19 left in overtime — to boost the Rams over the Raiders.

Premier League Holds Surprises for Top Teams

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The surprises in England's new Premier League continued Sunday as Nottingham Forest beat Liverpool, 1-0, in the first match televised live under a $577 million deal with satellite broadcaster British Sky Broadcasting.

Only Liverpool's former England under-21 goalkeeper David James kept the score close. James was in goal because regular keeper Bruce Grobbelaar opted to play in an African Nations' Cup match for Zimbabwe against South Africa.

For favored Arsenal and Manchester United, the league opened Saturday with a bang that was the sound of self-destruction.

United goalkeeper Peter Schmeichel, the hero of Denmark's victorious European championship team, conceded the league's first goal just five minutes into what became a 2-1 victory for Sheffield United.

Sheffield's Brian Deane headed in that goal after Welsh defender Clayton Blackmore failed to clear the ball, then made it 2-0 with a penalty in the 50th minute.

Arsenal cruised to a 2-0 lead at halftime, then fell apart and lost, 4-2, to visiting Norwich.

Mark Robins, signed Friday from Manchester United for $1.5 million, entered the game as a substitute 13 minutes into the second half and scored twice for Norwich.

The big-spending Blackburn Rovers, back in the top flight for the first time since 1966, proved the power of the check book by drawing, 3-3, with Crystal Palace.

Striker Alan Shearer, acquired for an English record $6.91 million from Southampton in the offseason scored twice

In Germany, Olaf Thon scored midway through the first half and newcomers Markus Schupp and Thomas Helmer scored in the final 10 minutes Saturday as Bayern Munich opened its season with a 3-0 victory at Bayer Uerdingen.

Munich, a 12-time Bundesliga champion and four-time European champion, slipped to 10th last season. But it added six players in the offseason, and opened strongly under a new coach, Erich Ribbeck.

Defending champion VfB Stuttgart tied, 1-1, in Hamburg. Jörg Bode put Hamburg ahead with 11 minutes to play, but Maurizio Gaudino brought VfB even four minutes later.

Paris St Germain underlined its threat to Marseille's supremacy in the French league when it cruised to a 2-0 victory over visiting Sochaux while Marseille was being held to a goalless draw at lightly-regarded Toulon.

Monaco, which had trounced Toulon, 4-0, last week, lost by 4-1 in Auxerre.



Dylan Martinez/Reuters

Alan Shearer returned Blackburn's $6.91 million investment with two goals against Crystal Palace.

"We've got several good players but we don't manage to play together as a team," said Marseille defender Didier Deschamps. "We have to find a solution to this problem and we have to find it quickly."

(Reuters, AP)

■ **Napoli-Maradona Impass**

Diego Maradona rejected Saturday Napoli's reply to his conditions to return to Italy following his 15-month suspension for cocaine use, The Associated Press reported from Buenos, Aires.

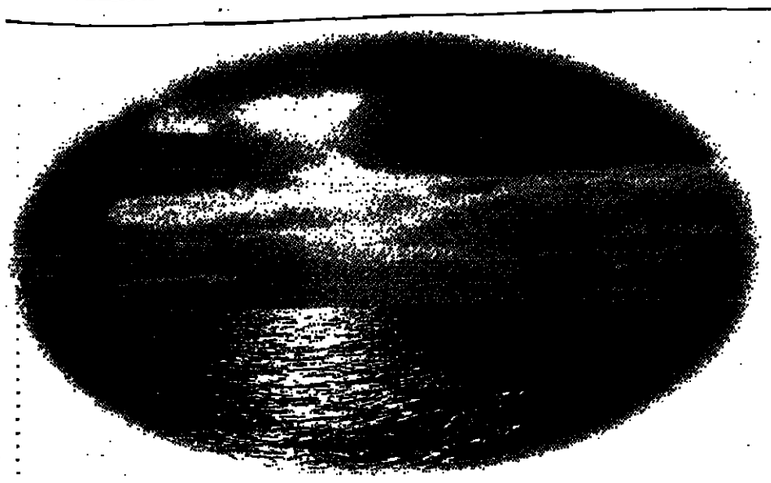
Maradona is demanding that Napoli write off $270,000 in fines and pay him $5.4 million to complete his contract, which runs through June 1993. He also wants a luxury villa and a personal trainer.

Napoli accepted only one of Maradona's 21 conditions — to allow him to return to Argentina as often as necessary to continue his drug treatment.

Third-Round Scores From the 74th PGA Championship

Saturday's rounds on the 7,148-yard, par-71 Bellerive Country Club course :

Gene Sauers	67-69-70—206
Nick Price	70-70-68—208
Jeff Maggert	71-72-65—208
John Cook	71-72-67—210
Jim Gallagher, Jr.	72-66-72—210
Mark Brooks	71-72-68—211
Ray Floyd	69-75-69—213
Don Forsman	70-73-70—213
Paul Azinger	72-73-68—213
Billy Andrade	72-71-70—213
Gil Morgan	71-69-73—213
Brian Claar	68-73-73—214
Rocco Mediate	72-68-74—214
Steven Richardson	73-66-75—214
Craig Stadler	67-72-75—214
Nick Faldo	68-70-76—214
Russ Cochran	69-69-76—214
Corey Pavin	71-73-70—214
Blaine McCallister	73-75-76—214
Anders Forsbrand	73-71-70—214
Duffy Waldorf	74-73-68—215
Tom Kite	73-73-69—215
Tommy Nakajima	71-75-69—215
Steve Elkington	74-70-71—215
Gary Hallberg	71-72-72—215
Fred Couples	69-73-73—215
Larry Nelson	72-68-75—215
Brad Faxon	72-69-75—216
Tom Watson	72-71-73—216
Dillard Pruitt	73-70-73—216
Lanny Wadkins	72-71-73—216
Greg Norman	71-74-71—216
Jeff Sluman	73-71-72—216
Peter Jacobsen	73-71-72—216
Vijay Singh	70-73-73—216
Tom Wargo	72-72-73—217
Mark Calcavecchia	74-69-74—217
Lee Janzen	74-71-72—217
Mark Carnevale	70-77-70—217
Colin Montgomerie	72-76-69—217
Frank Nobilo	69-74-74—217
Bruce Fleisher	70-72-75—217
Mike Hulbert	74-74-70—218
Davis Love III	77-71-70—218
Steve Pate	70-78-70—218
Rick Fehr	74-73-71—218
Bernhard Langer	72-74-72—218
Fulton Allem	74-72-72—218
Tom Purtzer	72-72-74—218
Mark James	75-72-72—219
Bob Tway	74-73-72—219
Brad Bryant	75-71-73—219
John Huston	73-75-71—219
Billy Ray Brown	72-75-72—219
Roger Mackay	76-72-71—219
Larry Mize	74-74-71—219
Keith Clearwater	73-72-74—219
Andrew Magee	74-71-74—219
Hale Irwin	71-77-72—220
Peter Senior	71-76-73—220
Lee Rinker	72-75-73—220
Ted Schulz	75-71-74—220
Steve Veriato	70-73-77—220
Scott Gump	71-72-78—221
Jim Kane	72-73-76—221
David Edwards	74-70-77—221
Joy Overton	73-73-76—222
Joy Haas	75-73-74—222
Joey Sindelar	72-75-75—222
Brad Fabel	72-74-76—222
David Peoples	75-73-74—222
Joe Ozaki	76-72-74—222
Bob Estes	69-78-77—224
Ian Baker-Finch	71-75-78—224
Ben Crenshaw	75-71-78—224
Jay Don Blake	68-77-79—224
Payne Stewart	76-69-79—224
Bruce Lietzke	75-70-80—225
David Frost	73-76-77—225
Ken McDonald	78-69-78—225
Harold Parry	74-74-78—226
Neal Lancaster	75-72-79—226
Robert Gamez	69-75-82—226
Todd Smith	73-73-79—227
Failed to qualify:	
Scott Hoch	74-75—149
Mike Schuchart	74-75—149
David Gilford	75-74—149
Bob Gilder	76-73—149
Billy Mayfair	74-75—149
Chip Beck	74-75—149
Mark O'Meara	75-75—150
Jose Maria Olazabal	73-77—150
Denny Hepler	78-72—150
David Feherty	75-75—150
Mark McCumber	73-77—150
Ed Dougherty	76-74—150
Bob Borowicz	73-77—150
Don Wood	76-74—150
Jack Nicklaus	72-78—150
Eduardo Romero	73-77—150
Mike West	75-76—151
Nolan Henke	77-74—151
D.A. Weibring	74-77—151
Phil Blackmar	77-74—151
Howard Twitty	76-75—151
Wayne Levi	77-74—151
Jerry Tucker	76-75—151
Fred Funk	70-82—152
Dudley Hart	77-75—152
Louis Bertolett	74-78—152
Curtis Strange	74-78—152
Wayne Grady	75-77—152
David Glenz	76-76—152
Sandy Lyle	74-78—152
Scott Mahlberg	76-77—153
Ken Allard	75-78—153
Ronald McCoupal	79-74—153
Larry Gilbert	74-79—153
Tony Johnstone	74-79—153
Ian Woosnam	73-80—153
John Mahaffey	74-79—153
Ernie Els	73-80—153
Kirk Triplett	73-81—154
Gene Fieger	77-77—154
Gary Ostrega	75-79—154
Hubert Green	72-82—154
Mike Harwood	76-78—154
Gordon Johnson	79-75—154
Michael Burke	76-79—155
Hal Sutton	77-78—155
Mark Carnevale	79-76—155
Bob Lohr	76-82—158
Doug Hixson	80-78—158
Ed Whitman	75-83—158
Darrell Kestner	79-80—159
Steve Groves	83-76—159
Randy Peterson	80-79—159
Baker Maddera	83-77—160
Mel Baum	81-81—162
Arnold Palmer	79-83—162
Mike Meyers	82-80—162
Bob Graff	79-83—162



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Lee Miller's War: The Before and After

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "I implore you to believe this is true," Lee Miller cabled Audrey Withers, editor of British Vogue. The subject was Dachau, which Miller photographed the day after it was liberated on April 29, 1945. Shortly before, she had photographed Buchenwald and both stories appeared, to its credit, in Vogue representing, in the words of Miller's son Antony Penrose, "an achievement in fashion and fashion publishing which has never been repeated."

It was suitably surreal, Penrose wrote: "The grim skeletal corpses of Buchenwald are separated by a few thick-



From "The Lives of Lee Miller" (left); "Lee Miller's War"

George Hoyningen-Huene glamour shot of Miller, c. 1930, and defiant SS guard at Buchenwald, by Miller.

MARY BLUME

nesses of paper from delightful recipes to be prepared by beautiful women in sumptuous gowns."

Miller had become part of the Surrealist circle in Paris in 1929 when she accosted Man Ray on his stairway and announced that she was his new pupil. He told her that he did not take pupils and was leaving on holiday. I know, I'm going with you, Miller replied, and she did. They lived, faithlessly, together for three years. Miller tended to take what she wanted: Once when she made too bold a play for another beauty's husband, the woman took out her gold cigarette lighter and set fire to Lee's feather boa. She starred in Cocteau's film "Blood of a Poet" and was, like the other Surrealist women, extremely good-looking and tough.

Born in 1907 in Poughkeepsie, New York, Miller had been sexually molested by a family friend at the age of 7, contracting a venereal disease, and was photographed nude by her father when she was 21. She modeled for Steichen and Arnold Genthe in New York and in Paris for Hoyningen-Huene and Horst. She was said to have the most beautiful navel in Paris. Cecil Beaton, whom she loathed, said that with her cropped fair hair she "looked like a sunkissed goat boy from the Appian Way."

While married to a rich Egyptian, Aziz Eloui Bey, Miller moved in with Roland Penrose, a minor English Surrealist painter and major collector whom she finally married in 1947. She was reckless, hard-drinking and bold and it was natural that, in 1944, she should decide to go to war for Vogue. The results are on view in "Lee Miller's War," appropriately at the ICA (Institute for Contemporary Arts), which Penrose founded as what he called an adult playground in 1947.

With her sidekick, Life photographer David E. Scherman, Miller left London for Normandy six weeks after D-Day to take pictures of field hospitals which her astonished editor published in two double-page spreads, along with 10,000 words of Miller's text. Elsewhere in the issue there was a glamorous pre-Normandy portrait by Miller of Margot Fonteyn.

In Normandy, Scherman wrote, Miller underwent a transformation: Her faddism and hypochondria vanished, as did her refined tastes in food and drink; she wore filthy fatigues like everyone else and drank from a jerrican in which available booze of every sort had been poured. "She had been bitten," Scherman wrote. "All she wanted was to get back to the action."

She did, covering campaigns in St. Malo — one of the first places where napalm was used — and Alsace and Germany, Hungary and Romania. After the war she did not discuss her experiences and claimed that her pictures, which her son discovered by accident after her death in 1977, had been destroyed.

She went to war in a helmet with a special visor through which she could photograph — Penrose painted the eye-slits — and at the start was shielded by aesthetism: "A company was filing out of St. Malo, ready to go into action," she wrote, "grenades hanging on their lapels like Cartier clips, menacing bunches of death."

Her pictures are cool and distanced, often consciously surreal. If they lack the emotional immediacy we have come to expect from war photographers, her approach served her well in the Dachau and Buchenwald pictures: The horror is all the worse for having been seen through a chill and poised lens.

Before the concentration camps, of which the outside world knew so little, she was sent to liberated Paris in 1944. She used her trained fashion eye to describe the turbans women wore when leaving the hairdresser (there was no electricity for hair dryers) and how thick platform shoes had changed their gait: "Instead of the bouncing buttocks and mincing steps of 'prewar' there is a hot-foot long stride, picking up the whole foot at once."

She photographed celebrities, exploded when Edna Woolman Chase of American Vogue demanded showier fashion pictures with social beauties ("Edna should be told that maybe there is a war on!"), and on visiting her old friend Picasso showed that traces of Surrealist larkiness remained:

"I ate one of the tomatoes from the flower pot vine which was his favorite model. It was a bit moldy but I like the idea of eating a work of art."

Then came Buchenwald and Dachau. The subjects are sickeningly familiar now but were shockingly new at the time. Vogue's headline read: BELIEVE THIS.

Miller unflinchingly photographed inmates stacked in bunks, some of whom died while she was adjusting her lens, and guards who had been beaten up by their prisoners: One, despite a big shiner on his right eye, still gives a defiant Nazi salute. A carefully composed picture shows three pairs of legs in striped pajamas behind a neat pile of rubble. On closer view the rubble is calcinated bones.

She photographed the skeletal corpses and also the plump angora rabbits and big-bottomed horses that belonged to camp officials.

When General Patton forced German civilians to visit the camps they claimed to know nothing of, she photographed them in their dirndls, impassively filing past the whipping post to which a dummy, instead of a live prisoner, had been strapped. She photographed the corpses of Nazis who had killed themselves, and the train which led to Dachau, so long that it stretched into well-populated suburbs whose inhabitants must have smelled the stench and heard the cries.

The woman who had gone to war in a hand-tailored uniform of her own design and who in the 1930s had brought in a mastectomized breast to photograph for a Surrealist table setting came to know true horror all too well. Writing from Aachen she described climbing onto debris to photograph the cathedral and causing an avalanche on which she skidded to the street:

"As the tightly packed earth surface opened, foul tomb smells swelled forth. Half-buried, putrefying flesh had turned over in its grave and clung to my hands, elbows and bottom."

The battlefront seemed relatively cleaner and more decent. When the war ended, she took fewer and fewer pictures and then stopped. Like many people who have seen terrible things, she was never sure they would not happen again.

"Lee Miller's War" is on view to Aug. 30. A book of the same title is on sale, as well as her son's biography, "The Lives of Lee Miller," a poster entitled "Prisoners Awaiting Distribution of Bread, Dachau, 1945," and Lee Miller T-shirts in 100 percent cotton, available for £11.95 in XL size.

LANGUAGE

Fiddle-Dee-Dee on Warrior Talk

By Maureen Dowd

NEW YORK — Just as if Woody Allen had popped up in the middle of the movie "Patton," agonizing about sex, death, family and shrinks, so the 1992 presidential campaign has suddenly become a linguistic clash between the new touchy-feely Democrats and the old blood-and-guts Republicans.

Bill Clinton and Al Gore, the first baby-boomer ticket, have shared intimacies about their search for the inner man. They have used the sort of feel-better jargon never before heard in the manly arena of politics. They talk about confronting problems, connecting with people, shattering emotional barriers, embracing the pain and working it out with counseling and self-examination.

Personally I am thrilled that the Democrats are providing a respite from the war talk that usually drives politics. When Patrick Buchanan and Ross Perot were filling the air with verbal gun smoke, I was as impatient as Scarlett O'Hara in the movie just before the Twelve Oaks barbecue: "Fiddle-dee-dee. War. War. War. This war talk's spoiling all the fun at every party this spring. I get so bored I could scream. Besides, there isn't going to be any war. . . . If either of you boys says war once again, I'll go in the house and slam the door."

After all, the Year of the Woman should have sparkled with fresh imagery from the female viewpoint. But a lot of political language stems from battle, starting with *campaign* and *standard-bearer*. *Hatchet man* comes from those who cleared the woods for George Washington's troops; *left wing* comes from that flank of a military front, and *hundred days* comes from Napoléon's final campaign.

Patrick Caddell, the Democratic consultant in self-imposed exile in California, is holding on to his cache of linguistic hand grenades. He was always roaring about Armageddon for his party, obsessively playing the soundtrack of "Patton" and occasionally donning camouflage pants and a "Right Stuff" cap to plot invasions in a military-strategy board game called Axis and Allies.

Edward J. Rollins, Ross Perot's short-lived campaign adviser, claimed that despite all the Texas billionaire's macho talk, he failed because he never really took the war-politics analogy seriously enough. As Rollins wrote in Newsweek: "Early on I said to Perot: 'Ross, you have to understand this is war; no one's going to get murdered, but don't think it's not every bit as tough. The weapons are lethal in a different way.'"

During the primaries, Buchanan attracted men and scared off women with his talk of rallying the Buchanan brigades to rout King George's armies and send them into retreat. He described New Hampshire as Lexington and Concord, where the Buchanan Minutemen chased off the Bush redcoats, and he invoked the Civil War's bloodiest battle when he called the California primary "the Antietam of the Republican Party."

Perot loved everything about the military except his time in it. His tough talk — he once said that running for president was not as hard as being a soldier and leaving part of your body on the battlefield — made many women skittish.

George Bush, whose re-election message consists largely of bragging about how he kicked Saddam Hussein's you-know-what out of Kuwait, follows what Evan Thomas, a Newsweek editor and writer, calls "the Code of the WASP Warrior." The code is summed up in Sir Henry Newbolt's turn-of-the-century poem about British colonial armies triumphing over Hottentots and fuzzy-wuzzies:

The Gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke;
The river of Death has brimmed the banks,
And England's far, and Honor a name;
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

Vice President Dan Quayle has said he was influenced by the description of Napoléon's military technique in Charles de Gaulle's discourse on war, "The Edge of the Sword," a book given to him by Richard Nixon, another ambitious and battle-scarred vice president. This is Napoléon's strong suit: "To grasp the situation, to adapt himself to it, and to exploit it to his own advantage."

Lee Atwater, the mastermind of the 1988 Bush campaign, carried three books in his briefcase: "On War," by Karl von Clausewitz; "The Prince," by Niccolo Machiavelli, and "The Art of War," by Sun Tzu, an ancient Chinese warrior-philosopher.

Some of Master Sun's pearls, translated by Thomas Cleary:

"For the impact of armed forces to be like stones thrown on eggs is a matter of emptiness and fullness."

"If birds are gathered there, the place has been vacated."

"When they kill their horses for meat, it means that the soldiers have no food."

"When fire is set upwind, do not attack downwind."

□

Perot found inspiration in "Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun," by Wess Roberts, a California psychologist. Roberts uses the unprepossessing, tyrannical little king of the Huns, who cooked his meat by keeping it under his saddle, as a metaphor for the management advice he offers in his book, which is written with a fourth-century, pillage-and-plunder flavor:

"When on the hunt, be prepared to hunt. Take your best bow and lance. Wear the clothing that will serve you well as you chase the wild beasts in the forest."

"If it is necessary to appear as ferocious savages in order to project courage and victorious purpose, then do it well. Huns and chieftains should wear the most barbaric of all furs, robes and other apparel. Such appearance further serves to destroy the will of the enemy."

"We must never fail to analyze the past. No bleached bone of a battle-lost Hun must go unnoticed as we prepare for the future by laying aside the ill-conceived and undisciplined strategies of our past."

For those unaccustomed to thinking about politics in the arcane language of barbarians, the advice from Sun Tzu and Attila may sound bizarre at first. But read it a couple of times and you'll find it's not so different from the sort of intentionally Delphic and blindingly obvious advice for which modern political consultants get paid tons of money.

In the immortal words of a young woman who was around for Antietam and who was more cunning about strategy than any old general: *Fiddle-dee-dee.*

New York Times Service

Maureen Dowd is a White House correspondent for The New York Times. William Safire is on vacation.

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